THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2945. SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1884. PRICE THREEPENCE REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

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Further particulars in next Advertisement.

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BULLETIN des LIVRES.

London: Trübner & Co. Ludgate-hill.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1884.

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LITERATURE

Our Chancellor: Sketches for a Historical Picture. By Moritz Busch. Translated from the German by William Beatty-Kingston. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

The usual objection to the reading of translations by any who are able to read the original language of translated books does not apply to the volumes before us. Mr. Beatty-Kingston has been constrained by his regard for accuracy to reproduce a great many ponderous sentences, either of Dr. Moritz Busch's own construction or occurring in his extracts from Prince Bismarck's letters and speeches. But the literary workmanship of this translation is far superior to that of the original; and Mr. Beatty-Kingston has contrived to bring out the purpose of Dr. Busch better than Dr. Busch himself appears to have been able to do. The purpose, it is hardly necessary to say, is to furnish an elaborate apology for Prince Bismarck's character and exploits in statesmanship, and from the author's point of view this has been done successfully, and with much more art in the general grouping than in the setting forth of details. The work is not in any sense a biography of the German Chancellor, but a series of ten essays, of which the first formulates at great length "The Chancellor's Profession of Faith and Moral Code of Statesmanship," and the last two tell the reader something about "Bismarck as an Orator and Humorist" and "Bismarck in Private Life," while the intermediate seven discuss separate aspects of his public work, treating with special fulness of his relations with Austria, Russia, and France. In the French chapter, and incidentally in other portions of the work, free use is made of so much as was appropriate in the contents of Dr. Busch's earlier volumes on 'Bismarck in the Franco-German War'; but the repetitions are not excessive, and only serve to give completeness to a publication which, besides being a skilful and outspoken panegyric of the great Chancellor by a devoted admirer, must be regarded as a sort of manifesto issued by, or at any rate with the approval of, the Chancellor himself.

This very significant "moral of the book" appears on the last page:—

> Into the frog-pond with the wilful blind
> Who fail to recognize a master-mind.

There is wonderful frankness in Dr. Busch's exposition of his hero's "master-mind" and in his enumeration of the various "frog-ponds" that have been prepared for all who have attempted to thwart it.

Dr. Busch does not say much about Prince Bismarck's private life or his doings before he became a prominent German statesman, but there is a clear statement of the political conditions under which the statesman was trained in a chapter on "The Junker-Legend":—

"He is descended from an ancient family of country nobles, inhabiting the Marches, which has supplied to the Prussian kings a goodly number of 'Junkers,' all of whom became officers in the army, not a few dying the death on the battlefield, under Frederick the Great and during the War of Emancipation, for honour and their country. When he had grown up to early manhood the 'Junkerish' attributes—arrogance, high temper and *brusquerie*—were strongly developed in him; the least objectionable of them, however, were the most salient. As a student he was notorious for a saucy tongue and a ready sword; the older citizens of Goettingen still bear his wild tricks in mind. When he subsequently entered the State service its pedantic routine proved so exceptionally repugnant to him that he soon gave up that career, declaring that he experienced no desire to become as leathery as his official superiors, and retired to Pomerania, there to manage one of his father's estates and to lead the sort of life recommended to him by his impetuous disposition. This was the continuation of his 'Sturm und Drang' period—the transformation of a collegian's frivolity into that of a provincial Junker. It was then that the young ladies of neighbouring mansions, their mammas and aunts, shuddered whilst their papas and uncles, shaking their worthy heads and prophesying dread calamities, told tales of furious carouses, during which floods of champagne and porter were ingurgitated; of breakneck rides across country, worthy of the Wild Huntsman; of pistol-shots with which visitors at country houses were aroused from their slumbers in the dead of night; of audacious defiances to all that was respectable and conventional, carried out with infinite mischievousness and insolence. That much of this was true the old mansion-house of Kniephof, long since replaced by a much more elegant structure, could have testified, as well as that at least half of it was founded upon neighbourly invention. The prophesies of evil to which these excesses gave rise have, at least, remained unfulfilled; for the fermenting must, after throwing up its exuberant scum, became clear at the right moment; what sort of liquor it ultimately turned out, everybody knows."

The future Chancellor soon outgrew the narrow thoughts and coarse habits of his Junker associates. He was destined to effect nearly as complete a revolution in Junkerism as in the statecraft of Prussia and all the other parts of Germany that, mainly through his energy and genius, have been absorbed in the realm of Kaiser Wilhelm. But he has always been a Prussian as well as a German, and among Prussians a Junker, albeit a Junker reformed and regenerated by an impulse from within even more than under the progressive influences of his time. Dr. Busch admits as much as that, while deprecating "the stupid phrase 'Bismarck's Junker policy.'"

"If he were styled 'soldier' instead of 'Junker'—if his militarism were grumbled at instead of his Junkerdom, there would be some sense in such a view of his character, although it would be no reproach to him. What is spoken of as militarism is in reality that Prussian discipline by virtue of which all the forces in the State, all the members of the governmental organism in its various branches, work together with one common object—that system, the first principle of which for all connected with it (from the lowest to the highest in rank, including the Sovereign) is obedience, or rather the subordination of each individual's personal inclinations and opinions to those of his immediate official superior in particular, and to the interests of the State in general. Every part of this system is an accurate fit, dovetailing admirably with the part adjoining it; all goes on smoothly, as in the army, which is merely the most distinct outcome of the spirit animating all our State institutions and officials, besides being the chief and central school in which that spirit is imparted to the population at large. Such a system as this—of which Bismarck himself once said, 'I am ambitious to deserve one day the praise bestowed by history upon Prussian discipline'—is quite compatible with an abundant measure of political liberty, but not with the Parliamentary form of government demanded by our Liberals—a system that is bound to be always unsteady, because unavoidably mutable as well as fettered with respect to its action and constantly restricted to half-measures; whereas nothing in political life can approach (for efficiency) the swift offensive power and steadfast defensive force of a monarchy organised in the manner above described. Bismarck is the incorporate ideal of the Prussian officer and official, not of the Prussian Junker."

These sentences indicate the direction of Prince Bismarck's political creed, or "moral code of statesmanship," which Dr. Busch propounds, with a long array of "articles of faith," in his first chapter of more than a hundred pages; and nothing could be more explicit than this revelation of a comprehensive scheme of Bismarckian patriotism. The first article of faith asserted, according to Dr. Busch, "the necessity and wholesomeness of monarchy, as constituted in Prussia," and the duty of defending that monarchy against a democracy which, "under the guise of unconstitutional parliamentary interference and control," aims at "restricting and volatilizing royal authority." This article had to be somewhat modified after the Crown had granted a constitution to Prussia, and there was in due time a greater departure from the second article, maintaining the idea that "the welfare of the German nation was only to be obtained by the founding of a German Federal State under the direction of Prussia." If Prince Bismarck had to surrender some of his ideal regarding "the divine right of kings," however, there was compensation in the theory of the divine right of emperors, which the course of events helped him to develope; and by developing and insisting on his first two articles of political faith, as well as several others, he has been able to secure a tolerably complete bulwark against democratic onslaughts on the monarchy. An autocracy for Prussia and for Germany, with one great minister for both king and emperor, responsible to his emperor-king, but to no one else, and with only such parliamentary institutions as, while satisfying traditions, enable the emperor-king, through his minister, to proclaim his wishes to his subjects and obtain their loyal assent to any changes of government and any schemes of taxation he may propose—that, on Dr. Busch's showing, is Prince Bismarck's ideal for his country; and to it should be fitted all adjustment of difficulties in the relations between the sovereign

and his people. To two important groups of such difficulties Dr. Busch devotes separate chapters. One includes all the Church and State problems that attracted particular attention a few years ago. In the other we have the Socialist problems that are now most prominent. As regards the latter we have this interesting and very suggestive communication from Prince Bismarck, referring especially to his Workmen's Insurance Bill:—

"At the time when the above measure was on the *tapis*, the Chancellor observed to me:—'Anybody who has before him the prospect of a pension, be it ever so small, in old age or infirmity is much happier and more content with his lot, much more tractable and easy to manage, than he whose future is absolutely uncertain. Mark the difference between a domestic servant and an office messenger or Court lackey; these last are much readier to do their work and display much more attachment to their service than the first, because they have a pension to look forward to. In France even the common man, if he can possibly put by anything, provides for his future by purchasing *Rentes*. Something of that sort ought to be established for our working folk. People talk about State Socialism, and think they have settled the matter; as if such things were to be disposed of with a phrase! Socialism or not, it is necessary, the outcome of an urgent requirement. They say, too, the Bill would entail enormous expenditure, a hundred million of marks, at least—perhaps twice as much. As for me, three hundred millions would not alarm me. We must find some means for relieving the unindebted poor, on the part of the State and not in the form of alms. Contentment amongst the impecunious and disinterested classes would not be dearly purchased by an enormous sum. They must be made to understand that the State is of some use—that it does not only take, but gives to boot. And if the State, which does not look for interest or dividends, takes the matter in hand, the thing is easy enough. If the worst came to the worst, we might meet the expense with the Tobacco-Monopoly. You need not put that suggestion forward, it is our last trump. A more comfortable future for the poor may be assured by raising taxation upon such luxuries as tobacco, beer and spirits. The English, Americans, and Russians have no monopoly; but they derive enormous revenues from taxing luxuries heavily. As the least taxed people in Europe we can bear with a good deal in that direction; and if the result enable us to secure the future of our operatives—uncertainty respecting which is the chief cause of their hatred of the State—the money will be well invested, for by spending it thus we may avert a social revolution which may break out fifty years hence, or ten, and which, however short a time it last, will assuredly swallow up infinitely larger ums than those we now propose to expend. Some of the Liberals see the force of these proposals; of course they are bound to criticize them, in order to show that they understand the question better than we do. They don't want the man who has dealt with it to have the credit of it, but would like to take it in hand themselves, for the sake of popularity. They will probably quash it in Committee, as they have of late years done with several useful measures. But something must be done soon, or the Socialist Law will not avail us much.'"

And Dr. Busch sums up the whole question in these few lines:—

"What is State Socialism? Simply the concentrated action of general society's wisdom and power upon a given point—a mutual class agreement that certain things must be done or left undone for the common good, and the enforcement of that convention. How has it ever been possible to assume that this latent but most energetic force can be either ineffective or injurious? Because people must be taught by experience—that is, they must be manifestly and unmistakably menaced and imperilled before they will learn. Nothing but the power of a Government is capable of keeping society together and hindering the process of dissolution which would result from 'a natural state of things'; and, great as are the benefits we have hitherto derived from that power, still greater ones still await us in the form of laws framed to content the working classes; for which laws we shall have to thank Our Chancellor."

The chapters in which Dr. Busch explains the foreign policy of Prince Bismarck are quite as instructive as those devoted to home affairs. He gives very little in the way of history, but his disclosure of the motives that led to, and of the conclusions based on, events with which most readers are familiar, is curiously outspoken. Prince Bismarck's whole plan for crippling Austria and France and for overawing both those nations and holding Russia at bay is set forth with the utmost frankness. These chapters, too, besides treating throughout of affairs very interesting to all Englishmen who concern themselves in European politics, contain several passages of peculiar interest to English readers, such as the following:—

"In April, 1877, when Bismarck had asked His Majesty's leave to retire from office, the *Czas* (a journal generally kept well informed upon occurrences in Court circles and high society by its patrons, the Radziwills, Czartoryskis, &c.) announced that Queen Victoria, a short time previously, had written direct to Bismarck, urging him to protest against an attack upon Turkey by Russia, and had received an evasive answer; that Her Britannic Majesty, thereupon, had addressed a second letter to the Chancellor on the same subject, couched in still more pressing terms, to which a more definite reply had been returned. This reply not proving satisfactory to the Queen, she had then (according to the Polish journal) written to the Emperor, holding him and Germany responsible for the coming war. We have reason to believe in the trustworthiness of the above report; and we may add that this most extraordinary request—viz.: that, without being called upon to do so by our own circumstances and requirements, but simply to oblige England and prevent her from over-exciting herself on behalf of her commercial and political interests on the Bosphorus, we should compel our Russian neighbour to keep quiet—was also otherwise conveyed (in a manner that may easily be divined by any one acquainted with the leading personages of the Prussian Court) to the King, who, being by nature of a peaceable disposition and animated by the sincere desire to avert new wars from his people, might have been inclined to give ear to wishes and counsels calculated (in the opinion of those proffering them) to serve the cause of peace. Such counsels, however, unless inspired by a lofty intelligence and keen perception of all the actualities and potentialities of the case they refer to, may readily lead to war. Supposing the Emperor and his Chancellor had allowed these London letters to determine their conduct; that Germany had put her foot down and ordained peace; and that Russia, disregarding Germany's commands, had given her troops the order to march. What would have happened then? Either we should have been compelled, in order to enforce peace, to undertake a dangerous war—in which, even if we proved victorious, we shall have had to sacrifice our blood and treasure for England—or Germany's commands, unsupported by action, would only have demonstrated her impotence to encounter Russia. In the latter case we should have suffered crushing humiliation, and all to serve the interests of a Power which has never sincerely wished the Germans well, and most assuredly only tolerates their actual European importance because it may possibly be utilised to further the objects of England's shopkeeping policy."

The shortest of Dr. Busch's chapters is on "Bismarck and the Press," and is as straightforward as the other chapters in its statement of the German Chancellor's plans for preventing journalism from doing any harm to the State, and, instead of that, making it a serviceable weapon in the hands of those who are responsible for the guidance of public opinion in right directions. It may be safely said, however, that, in spite of tyrannical laws and private influences of all sorts, the German press is far more honest and independent than Dr. Busch would make out that Prince Bismarck allows it to be.

The concluding chapter, on Prince Bismarck in private life, might well have been amplified; but a larger collection of passages like the following might not have increased the reader's respect for the domestic surroundings of Dr. Busch's hero and the "pious lady" who has been his cherished wife for nearly forty years:—

"Two days after the fall of Sedan the Chancellor read aloud to us an extract from one of her letters praying, in Scriptural language, that the French might be destroyed. 'May I ask how the Countess is?' enquired Prince Albrecht (Oct. 29, 1870) whilst dining with the Chancellor at Versailles. 'Oh,' replied the latter, 'she is all right, now that her son is getting better; but she is still suffering from her grim hatred of the Gauls, whom she would like to see shot and bayoneted, every man Jack of them, even the tiny children, who really cannot help having been born of such abominable parents.' A few days later he imparted to us a remark made by her conceived in a not much milder spirit than the above—'I fear that you will not find any Bibles in France, and therefore shall send you the Psalm-book, so that you may read the prophecy against the French: "I say to you the godless shall be exterminated."'"

A History of Southampton. Partly from the MS. of Dr. Speed in the Southampton Archives. By the Rev. J. Silvester Davies. (Southampton, Gilbert & Co.)

Dr. John Speed came of a literary race. He was fourth in direct descent from John Speed the chronologer. All the intervening members of the line had contributed something to literature. John Speed, the historian of Southampton, died a little more than a hundred years ago. His history has never been printed. We believe Mr. Davies has been wise in only giving portions of it. Topographical books of the last century commonly contain a fair amount of chaff mixed with the golden grains of knowledge. It is useless or worse to reproduce matter of this kind that is known to be false, or, if true, does not relate to the things in hand. Mr. Davies evidently knows much of the history of Southampton; he also knows how to arrange his materials and make a useful and in a sense popular book, without introducing matters that have no connexion with the town. One of the greatest vices of the local historian is the propensity to drag into his work all sorts of events and fictions that have no relation to the place of which he is treating. Of this evil habit we find no

traces here. Mr. Davies gives his readers credit for some knowledge of English history, and does not, therefore, find it needful to burden his pages with useless knowledge. Though Speed's manuscript is constantly quoted, Mr. Davies's history is thoroughly his own. He begins at the beginning, telling the very little that is known of the Roman town Clausentum, and bringing down his narrative to the most recent times. This is the proper way to write the chronicle of a town. It is quite as silly to ignore modern improvements as it would be to omit to notice the events of the tenth or sixteenth century.

Of a book such as this, full of minute facts and carefully prepared lists, it is not easy to say much beyond that it is very well done for local purposes and that it will form a useful volume of occasional reference for the general historian. The fact, for instance, that it was "the ancient custom to hold a Court Leet at the Cutted-Thorn, where a place was enclosed for that purpose, and all the inhabitants were summoned to ride the bounds and attend the court every year on the third Tuesday after Easter, on the penalty of 1*d.* for every defaulter," has been taken from Speed's manuscript. When the doctor noted this down somewhere in the middle of the last century he probably thought that it was a trivial thing that could interest no one beyond the bounds of Southampton. To us it is a very important matter indeed, as it is another example of open-air assemblies of the whole people, which we know were once common among the Teutonic and many kindred races. The name "Cutted-Thorn" is curious. Does it mean merely a thorn tree clipped into shape to please the eye, as yews are sometimes made into globes, peacocks, and elephants by the gardener's shears, or was it a tree, or the successor of a tree, that had been cut or split for some purpose of religion or superstition?

In the year 1457 Southampton had a town gunner called John Branne, whose duty it was among other things to make the gunpowder which he used. There are some very curious extracts from the stewards' books about him. He does not seem to have been a very careful person, for we find that on one occasion he was presented with twelvepence "for brennyng of his clothys." The regard for stately religious services may have been almost extinct in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, but it is evident that the dignity of the Corporation of Southampton was still thought to be fitly symbolized by splendid garments. Between the years 1588 and 1616 several burgesses were fined for not wearing scarlet gowns.

Westminster School: Past and Present. By F. H. Forshall. (Wyman & Sons.)

Mr. Forshall's history of Westminster School is written in that tone of enthusiastic affection natural to old Westminsters. As the gap widens which severs age from boyhood our school life appears to us bathed in a golden sunshine of youth and hope; every coign of vantage glitters with light; each rugged feature is softened by the mellow haze of association. To a boy of Cowper's timid, gentle disposition there was little that was congenial in the atmosphere of Westminster School; yet in middle life even he cannot resist the charm of the retrospect. In one of his letters (quoted by Mr. Forshall) he writes:—

"When I wish for comfort in looking backward I send my imagination upon a trip thirty years behind me. She was very obedient, and very swift of foot, and at last set me down in the sixth form at Westminster, receiving a silver groat for my exercise, and acquiring fame at cricket and football."

Yet the 'Tirocinium' proves that when the poet relied for his facts on memory and not on imagination Westminster did not rise before him as an earthly paradise. With some allowance for a similar feeling, and for a partisanship which, if conscious, is yet natural, we may take Mr. Forshall's book as a faithful picture of Westminster in his own schooldays. But Westminster School deserves an abler, though it could hardly find a more loving, biographer. Mr. Forshall has for his subject a great institution which has set a deep and lasting mark on the history of the country; he has at his command abundant materials; but he is an annalist and compiler rather than an historian. Had he possessed an eye for the picturesque grouping of facts, his book might have appealed to a far wider circle of readers than the narrow world of old Westminsters, to which his mode of treating the subject must necessarily confine him.

Old Westminsters are legitimately proud of their school; they justly boast of its ancient descent, its time-honoured association with the Abbey, the prestige of its glorious past. From the time of Nowell, appointed master in 1543, it has been ruled by famous teachers, among whom Busby stands out pre-eminent. Busby was an incomparably greater master than the "plagosus Orbilius" of Eton, whose prowess with the birch is equally famous because more recent. Each undoubtedly left his mark upon a great proportion of the boys who came under his rule. But Busby possessed qualities which were wanting in the Eton pedagogue. Apart from his acknowledged genius for education and his inexhaustible fund of humour, there were depths of tenderness in the stern teacher which enabled him, besides commanding the obedience of his pupils, to win and retain their lifelong affection. The character of its education and the value of its endowments attracted to Westminster the pick of English boys, who eagerly contested for its prizes. It is not, then, surprising that no school can show a more distinguished list of illustrious scholars than that which is contained in 270 pages of Mr. Forshall's volume. Here are to be found enrolled many of the noblest names in English history. Here were educated divines such as Philip Henry and Robert South; administrators like Warren Hastings; lawyers like Lord Mansfield; social celebrities such as Gilly Williams, Lord Hervey (the Sporus and Lady Fanny of Pope's satire), his brother Henry Hervey (whose kindness Samuel Johnson never forgot, but would have loved a dog had its name been Hervey), and Jack Mytton of sporting fame. At one time half the bench of bishops had been Busby's pupils; at another eight members of the ministry were old Westminsters; six years later the five leading officers to whom was entrusted the command of the British army in the Crimea had received their education beneath the shadow of the Abbey. The number of poets which the school produced was remarkable. Ben Jonson, Cowley, Herbert, Dryden, Prior, Cowper, Churchill, Southey, not to mention Settle, Montague, Welstead, Blackmore, Bourne, all caught their inspiration from the solemn repose of the cloister precincts.

Scattered up and down the volume are numerous illustrations of the immense change which has taken place in the education and life of English public schools. In the sixteenth century, on ordinary days, eight hours were spent in the preparation or repetition of lessons, and only two and a half hours were allowed for recreation. One half holiday in each week was granted. In the time of Evelyn the course of study was exceptionally extensive. In 1661 he was present at an election examination. "I heard," he writes,

"such exercises at ye election of scholars at Westm^r School to be sent to ye University in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic, in themes and extemporary verses, as wonderfully astonished me in such youths, with such readiness and with some of them not above 12 or 13 years of age."

Thirty years ago it would have been easy, from the customs, titles, forms, and usages so jealously maintained by the Queen's Scholars, to reconstruct the Elizabethan Westminster. Many of these have been of late abolished or remodelled. In a few years they will be involved in all the uncertainty of tradition. Mr. Forshall's personal reminiscences may, therefore, become a valuable record of the condition of Westminster when Ben Jonson was a boy and Camden a master.

In the last century Westminster has become the centre of a great city. The change is a heavy drawback to the school in its competition with country rivals. It would be impossible now for Colman to drive his phaeton, drawn by the pair of donkeys, "Smut" and "Macaroni," or for Erskine to make his sporting expeditions after snipe or tame ducks on Tothill Fields; nor could Colman now be swamped under Westminster Bridge, and restored to life by the vigorous application of the flattest part of a scull, wielded by the hand of "Dicky Roberts," to that part of his person "which had so often smarted under the discipline of Doctor Vincent." Equally impossible in the midst of London dirt is it now for a new boy to present himself in the garb in which Lord William Pitt Lennox arrived at the school a century ago:—

"A jacket of light blue, with small, silver, sugar-loaf beads; a white waistcoat, ornamented with Spanish buttons; with nether garments of the same colour as the jacket, a pair of dancing shoes, silk stockings, frilled shirt, silk tie, and kid gloves."

Other more recent changes which arouse the wrath of Mr. Forshall are the diminutions of the endowments and exclusive privileges of the Queen's Scholars. His own facts, however, answer his complaint. For a different purpose he quotes a table, drawn up by the late Mr. James Mure, of university distinctions won by Westminster boys at Oxford. From this it appears that the Westminster students elected to Christ Church in the eleven years between 1807

and 1818 obtained seventeen first classes in classics and seventeen first classes in mathematics. Since that time the examinations and the subjects in which first classes may be obtained at Oxford have been quadrupled. Yet the Westminster boys elected to Christ Church in the eleven years between 1869 and 1880 obtained only ten first classes between them. This failure, judged by impartial bystanders, justifies the conduct of the University Commissioners, who have left to the Westminster scholars at Oxford and at Cambridge what Mr. Forshall styles "the wretched semblance of their old privileges and endowments." The record of recent successes does not bear out the author's statement that "the boys themselves are conscious of their great responsibilities."

Mr. Forshall's volume contains, besides the information already alluded to, lists of the winners of the school prizes and of the captains of elections, specimens of the prologues and epilogues, extracts from the water, cricket, and football ledgers, accounts of the races rowed against Eton, a glossary of school terms, and an index. It is, moreover, illustrated with six engravings and two photographs. One of the photographs is an allegorical picture of bewildering import. It represents a grimy infant—apparently a foundling, if we may judge from the basket in which it is placed—dropped in the schoolyard. Though preyed upon by the hordes of vermin with which it is profusely covered, it concentrates all its attention on two lively serpents which it is holding in its outstretched hands. This primitive sketch, ill drawn and seemingly pointless, is a puzzle which Mr. Forshall in his subsequent editions would do well to explain or omit.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library: being a Classified Collection of the Chief Contents of the Gentleman's Magazine from 1731 *to* 1868. —*Manners and Customs.* Edited by George Laurence Gomme. (Stock.)

Although the *Gentleman's Magazine* has been very imperfectly indexed in any part, and the later volumes have no general index, it is a collection which is so frequently consulted by literary men of all sorts of tastes and proclivities that we gladly welcome any help towards making its stores of knowledge more useful to the general public. A set of the *Gentleman's Magazine* is costly, and occupies such a large amount of shelf-room that it is not commonly found in private libraries. Mr. Gomme has executed his task with great care and excellent judgment as far as he has yet gone. This volume on manners and customs aims, he tells his readers, "at reproducing from the old *Gentleman's Magazine* all that is really of value on the subject of which it treats." It would be impossible to tell with certainty whether the editor had left any valuable material ungarnered unless we were to go through the whole series page by page. We are ourselves pretty familiar with a great part of the series, and have not detected any omission of the least importance. In fact, if there be a fault, it is that Mr. Gomme has not subjected some of his extracts to the process of abridgment. As he tells us, "the old writers were hopelessly unscientific." He might have added that many of them, though good classical scholars, were in a state of babylike ignorance as to the history of their own country. The consequence is that we frequently find quotations from Latin authors that are entirely out of place. Traces of fire-worship have, for example, recently existed in this island. The inference that our forefathers would most naturally have drawn from this fact would have been that we had derived it from the Greeks or Romans. We now know that this is an error; that Celt, Teuton, or whatever we be, we have inherited our ideas of the sacredness of fire from a time when the Aryans were one family.

A volume of this kind is so varied in its contents that even a very lengthy notice of it would be most imperfect. It incidentally conveys information on many points which do not come under the head of manners and customs as commonly understood. For instance, we find a Frenchman of the end of the seventeenth century making the observation that oxen are more commonly black than red in England, and that in consequence the milk of a red cow is more esteemed than that of a black one. Shorthorn breeding has altered this state of things. If our agricultural returns furnished us with the colours as well as the number of our oxen and cows, we should find the black in a small minority. Another French writer, whose book was printed in 1774, says that English Church people, who "are esteemed good livers, fast during Lent and practise abstinence on Fridays." This is curious. It has been asserted pretty confidently that the habitual practice of fasting went out with the Restoration.

A writer in 1796, quoting 'A Modern Account of Scotland,' printed in 1670, states that it was the custom in some places in Scotland for people to cut portions of flesh for their food from a living cow. This is too horrible to believe without better authority than a book which is almost certainly a bitter English satire. We have looked in vain for any confirmation of this hideous tale. If there be any truth in it, which we do not believe, it must have been a sacrificial rite.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* contains much information concerning the curious roundels made of beech wood that have been preserved in a few old houses. They are believed to have been used as fruit trenchers. The verses painted on some of them are not without interest. They generally accompany a flower or some animal device. A distich on one of them, which surrounds a honeysuckle flower, is interesting. It runs thus:—

> Poison and hony from my stocke proceedes,
> The bee and spyder of me suckes and feedes.

The notion that the spider is a poisonous creature is by no means extinct; but we believe that the old opinion that the spider extracted poison from flowers as the bee did honey, which has done such good service in its time as a moral illustration, has become extinct.

Cobwebs of Criticism. By T. Hall Caine. (Stock.)

The design upon the cover of Mr. Caine's book represents the critic-spider waiting in the centre of his web for the poet-fly: a touching symbol which must surely soften the hearts of those it is intended for. According to the naturalists, the spider has a heart (physically speaking), though Mr. Caine (following the defective entomology of a certain *Edinburgh* reviewer) abuses him as an "insect of letters." It is to be hoped, therefore, that the spider will take to heart a satire so trenchant and so obvious. Perhaps, however, Mr. Caine, remembering that he is writing in the "Golden Age of criticism," has devised a symbol of a subtly flattering kind, a symbol in which the inferior organism (the poet) supplies the meal, and the superior creature (the critic) sucks the blood. Or, again, judging from the very great size of Mr. Caine's spider, it is perhaps meant to represent, not the common and vulgar "assassin of the flies," but the famous "bird-catcher" of Ceylon, one thread of whose terrible web could catch a bird and run away with the hat of Sir Emerson Tennent.

Anyhow, times seem changed since Sir Walter Scott's once famous comparison of critics to caterpillars was a comfort and a joy to the poetic soul; and, in a certain sense, the change is flattering to the critics, for the spider has always been taken as the very type of sagacity, ingenuity, and that thorough knowledge of the "criticism of life" required (according to such great classifiers as Darwin and Mr. Matthew Arnold) before any creature (poet or spider) can hope to prosper in a world of struggle.

It was certainly a good idea to collect and place side by side some of those astounding mistakes made by the critics and reviewers in the early years of this century. Such a book cannot fail to be both interesting and distressing. In considering the infinitude of pain that has existed ever since man's "fretful advent" upon the earth, the misery his mind has suffered from the play of his imagination has surely more than outweighed all those material woes which make up so large a portion of history. And much of this misery has been caused by his deep-seated reverence for the opinion of his fellows, that instinct for man-worship which has been a great factor in his "rise and progress." Of all temperaments the poetic has, of course, suffered most from this cause, being the most sensitive and the most sorely afflicted by the restless craving for sympathy. No doubt the poet is given to talking about his scorn of human opinion, the all-sufficingness of his art, and the like. But in nine cases out of ten that which impels the poet to work, that which makes him "scorn delights and live laborious days," is an exceptional yearning for sympathy, an involuntary reverence for the opinion of his fellow man—a reverence more profound, more passionate, and more absorbing than the rest of us know. This sympathy he asks (as Byron did) of his contemporaries, and if *that* is refused, he asks it (as Milton and Wordsworth did) of posterity. But always the craving is for a wider sympathy than satisfies the rest of us—always the desire is to win the "golden opinions" of his fellow men. No doubt poets vary in the intensity of this yearning; no doubt they may be roughly divided into poets whose impulse, like Shakspeare's and Coleridge's and Keats's, is primarily artistic, and poets whose impulse, like Shelley's and Byron's, is primarily egoistic; those whose dominant instinct is to "make," and those whose dominant instinct is to "say." But although the yearn-

ing for sympathy may be stronger in the latter class than in the former, it is in both classes stronger than common—stronger than is compatible with that health and happiness and content which Nature seems ever longing to give to her children, and perhaps will succeed in giving them some day, when they shall have learnt to understand her and her scheme. To satisfy this yearning in the poet's soul would be impossible, for it is an appetite that grows by what it feeds on; but when the yearning is savagely rebuffed, when it is met by gibes and insults and personalities, such as the poetry of Wordsworth and Coleridge met with from the *Edinburgh Review*, and such as the poetry of Shelley and Keats met with from Christopher North, the mental anguish each poet must have suffered is too grievous to think of with patience. Where is the comfort in remembering that the verdict of the unjust critics who attacked Keats has been reversed? Contemptible as such critics as Wilson and Gifford seem to us, these two were able to embitter, and perhaps to shorten, the life of Keats, who (mainly through them and their malignant stupidity) died in the belief that the beautiful work of his brief life was a failure. By such writing as the following—writing which now arouses the laugh of careless contempt—Keats's young soul was lacerated to the last moment of his life:—

"His (Keats's) friends, we understand, destined him to the career of medicine, and he was bound apprentice some years ago to a worthy apothecary in town.....Whether Mr. John had been sent home with a diuretic or composing draught to some patient far gone in the poetical mania, we have not heard.....This much is certain, that he has caught the infection and that thoroughly.....The frenzy of the 'Poems' was bad enough in its way; but it did not alarm us half so seriously as the calm, settled, imperturbable, drivelling idiocy of 'Endymion.'.....We hope, however, that in so young a person, and with a constitution originally so good, even now the disease is not utterly incurable. Time, firm treatment, and rational restraint do much for many apparently hopeless invalids; and if Mr. Keats should happen, at some interval of reason, to cast his eye upon our pages, he may perhaps be convinced of the existence of his malady, which, in such cases, is often all that is necessary to put the patient in a fair way of being cured."

"It is," *Blackwood* says, "a better and wiser thing to be a starved apothecary than a starved poet; so back to the shop, Mr. John, back to 'plaster, pills, and ointment-boxes,' &c. But, for Heaven's sake, young Sangrado, be a little more sparing of extenuatives and soporifics in your practice than you have been in your poetry."

Of instances of literary malignity and the wrong it has worked Mr. Caine's volume is full. His comments upon the extracts he gives are for the most part judicious and good. They show, moreover, a very wide reading among the reviews and periodical literature of the time. Now and then we find ourselves at issue with him, however, as when he accuses Leigh Hunt of disloyalty to Keats. Had he established this charge we should have been grieved, for Leigh Hunt's is a name specially cherished by every lover of English literature; but Mr. Caine has not established the charge, we think, though, to be sure, the evidence he has adduced in support of it is not to be lightly set aside as frivolous. Of all his contemporaries Leigh Hunt had perhaps, after Shelley, the sweetest nature, and it would be distressing to think that, in Keats's case above all others, any feeling of rivalry could lead Hunt into the one unpardonable sin among all men worthy of the name—disloyalty to friendship. Unjust to those outside the charmed circle of friendship all men can be—Leigh Hunt no less than the rest of us, as was made too manifest by his quarrel with Douglas Jerrold. Without the slightest provocation, and merely, as it seemed, from chagrin at his own non-success as a dramatic writer, Hunt went out of his way to insinuate in his autobiography that the success of the writer of 'Bubbles of the Day' was due as much to a journalistic terrorism exercised over managers as to the great wit's wealth of epigram (see Jerrold's letter in *Athenæum*, No. 1184, p. 710). But this is a very different kind of fault from that with which Hunt is charged in Mr. Caine's book, and so kind-hearted a critic as his own remarks show Mr. Caine to be will not be sorry to find that this grave charge cannot be established.

The most interesting portion of the book, however, is that in which Mr. Caine discusses the question of the possibility of a science of criticism, and divides critics into the school of Goethe and the school of Coleridge:

"Coleridge maintained that no method of critical investigation could be fair and philosophical which did not rest on a code of laws, that code to be independent of all foreseen application to particular authors and works. Goethe maintained that no opinion of any writings could be worth having unless it came from a certain one-sided enthusiasm, namely, that sympathy and enjoyment in what we see, which was in his opinion the only reality. It is doubtful if the readers of this book will be easily able, in the face of the extracts here printed, to take either view alone. The grave blunders into which English critics of 1800-1825 too often fell, were largely the direct result of a too rigid adherence to a code of laws. True, it was a narrow code, and was founded on the authors and works of one period only."

This is exceedingly well put. The question, however, seems to be this: Is it possible for critics of either the Goethean or the Coleridgean school to lay down any principles of poetry such as those famous "invariable principles" of the Rev. Mr. Bowles, which awoke the admiration of Southey and the wrath of Byron? Is it possible for a critic to say of any metrical phrase, stanza, or verse, "This is poetry," or, "This is not poetry"? Can he, with the authority with which the man of science pronounces upon the natural objects brought before him, pronounce upon the qualities of a poem? Mr. Caine seems to think that the critic can do this. And the question is certainly interesting. Byron in his rough and ready way has answered it in one of those letters to John Murray, which, rich as they are in nonsense, are almost as rich in sense. "So far are the principles of poetry from being invariable," says he,

"that they never were nor ever will be settled. These principles mean nothing more than the predilections of a particular age, and every age has its own and a different from its predecessor. It is now Homer, and now Virgil; once Dryden, and since Sir Walter Scott; now Corneille and now Racine; now Crébillon and now Voltaire."

This is putting the case very strongly—putting it *too* strongly, no doubt. But if we remember what in Dante's time were the relative positions of Homer and Virgil; what in the time of Milton were the relative positions of Milton himself, Shakspeare, and Beaumont and Fletcher,—again, if we remember Jeffrey's famous classification of the poets of his day, and what, some years later, was the position of the author of 'Orion' and afterwards the position of the author of 'A Life Drama,'—we shall be driven to pause over Byron's words before dismissing them. At this very moment, indeed, critics are divided as to the work of Byron himself: one critic will place him at the head of nineteenth century poets; another will scarcely admit him to be a poet at all. And, perhaps, the only critic of Byron whose attitude is actually judicial is Mr. W. M. Rossetti in his admirable 'Lives of Famous Poets.' But here we may be permitted to say parenthetically that all writers upon Byron seem to have overlooked (with Mr. Caine) the most singular thing in connexion with him as a poet and critic—the fact that, whereas he was himself one of the most careless workmen of his time, it was he who as a critic took an active part in the great nineteenth century revolt against the Aristotelian dictum that poetry is not a matter of form, but a matter of substance. Ever since Aristotle had said emphatically that a poet is a poet more on account of the composition of the action than on account of the composition of his verses this saying seems to have dominated almost all criticism down to the great artistic revolt of our own time. This revolt was perhaps first proclaimed in Hegel's bold saying that "metre is the first and only condition absolutely demanded by poetry, yea, even more necessary than a figurative picturesque diction" ('Aesthetik,' bk. iii. p. 289).

If it be said that this great modern revolt against the Aristotelian dictum that substance and not form is the indispensable basis of poetry is as old as Dionysius of Halicarnassus, that is no doubt true. Dionysius's treatise upon the arrangement of words is, perhaps, the finest piece of literary criticism that antiquity has to show. Yet it is astonishing how it has been ignored. The modern doctrine that poetry is fundamentally a matter of style was, we say, forestalled by Dionysius in his acute remarks upon the arrangement of the words in the sixteenth book of the 'Odyssey' as compared with the arrangement of the words in Herodotus's story of Gyges. But the authority of Aristotle, who had declared of epic poetry that it produces its imitations either by mere articulate words or by *metre superadded*, dominated all criticism after as well as before Dionysius. And down to Hegel's time the division of poetical critics was into the followers of Aristotle and the followers of Plato (and Bacon)—into those who define poetry as an imitation of the facts of nature and those who define it as a record of the dreams of man. Both classes half ignored the question of metre—the question discussed by Dionysius as to whether poetry was primarily a matter of substance or one of form and style.

In our time, thanks in part to Byron's vigorous protest, the division between poetical critics is not between Aristotelians and Baconians, it is now of a different

kind altogether. While one group of critics still says with Dryden that "a poet is a maker, as the name signifies," and that "he who cannot make, that is, invent, has his name for nothing," another group contends that it is not the invention, but the artistic treatment, the form, which determines whether an imaginative writer is a poet or a writer of prose—contends, in short, that emotion is the basis of all poetic expression, that thoughts must be emotively expressed before they can become poetry, and that this emotive expression demands even yet something else, style and form. But what concerns us here is that this artistic idea of the nineteenth century (formulated in George Sand's neat sentence, "L'art est une forme") seems to have been recognized by Byron, the most formless poet of his time, if not the most deficient in mastery over the pure poetic style. It is very curious. What may, perhaps, be called the nineteenth century definition of poetry, as the concrete expression of emotion in rhythmical language, seems simple enough now, but it was not simple when Byron wrote these letters. "Were Petrarch," he asks,

"to be ranked according to the 'order' of his compositions, where would the best of sonnets place him? With Dante and the others? No; but, as I have before said, the poet who *executes* best is the highest, whatever is his department, and will ever be so rated in the world's esteem."

"It is the fashion of the day to lay great stress upon what they call 'imagination' and 'invention,' the two commonest of qualities; an Irish peasant with a little whiskey in his head will imagine and invent more than would furnish forth a modern poem."

"Poets are classed by the power of their performance, and not according to its rank in the gradus."

That these things should have been said not by Keats, the great master of form, but by Byron, who in his own poetry seems to have had no respect for form, is surely a remarkable anomaly.

Mr. Caine is severe upon Byron, and, no doubt, it is difficult at this time of day to understand the Byron fever that possessed our grandfathers. It is mainly, perhaps, as a poetic artist that Byron is now found wanting. In the moulding of a line and in the structure of a stanza he was alike careless. Whether he could by elaboration have produced better work is not, however, manifest. For certainly all literary artists may be divided into those who, like Lope de Vega, Scott, and Byron, reach at one leap their ideal of literary expression, and those who, like Virgil and Petrarch, reach it after many efforts. The question in each case is, What was the poet's ideal of poetic expression? Byron's was humble, and he reached it at once, or nearly at once. The great merit, however, of his best work, such as 'The Vision of Judgment' and 'Don Juan,' is that it is *alive*. Here it is almost unique in English poetry. It has all the idiomatic spring of living speech, and yet, deficient as it is in artistic excellence, it is not *so* deficient as to be undeserving of the name of poetry.

In that debatable land between poetry and prose occupied by Scott and himself, Byron has no peer save Scott; and, although his imagination was far behind Scott's, there are passages in 'Don Juan' which show the genuine seeing power. The shipwreck scene is one of these. That this famous scene is not comparable with such concentrated vision as is found in Shakspeare's sea painting in the opening of the 'Tempest,' or as Calderon's in the opening of 'El Mayor Encanto Amor,' is true. The sea painting in the 'Ancient Mariner,' too, is so far above it that the two pictures can scarcely be compared. But it is not enough to say against Byron's sea picture that the scenic business was a mere collection of actual recorded incidents which had occurred in actual shipwrecks; a man without an imagination or with a feeble imagination might have collected all these details, and might even have marshalled them with as much ingenuity as Byron has done, and yet have failed to inform them with dramatic life. To say, therefore, that Byron was without imagination would be wrong, though it would be right to say that his imagination was not of the first class. And the episode of Haidée which follows the shipwreck is so beautiful and so full of life that it is difficult to imagine the time when it will not be read with interest. Underlying all the cynicism and vulgar fine-gentleman swagger which is so offensive in 'Don Juan,' Byron shows in this episode (and shows, perhaps, for the first time) that he had a true feeling for the pathos of woman's relations to man, her trustfulness, her ignorance of masculine guile and sin, the fatality that attends her love when she gives, as she mostly does give, more than she receives.

And yet even here the reader, perhaps, feels that, as regards execution, the good work ought to have been better. For distinction may be imported even into *ottava rima*. Of the impulse of the dramatic artist Byron seems to have had almost nothing at all. Without the egoistic itch, should we have had a line from him? But then this question may be asked concerning so many poets. Emulation, the desire to do what other men have gloriously done, is the divine afflatus in nine cases out of ten. The instinct for creating beautiful forms because they are beautiful is rare indeed: it belongs to poets of a different type from Byron—of a different type from Wordsworth—of a different type, perhaps, from Shelley: the type represented by Chaucer, by Shakspeare, by Coleridge, by Keats, and by the author of 'Sister Helen' and the 'Blessed Damozel.'

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

An Old Man's Love. By A. Trollope. 2 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

The House of White Shadows. By B. L. Farjeon. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

In Cupid's Wars. By Charles Gibbon. 3 vols. (White & Co.)

Meadow Sweet. By Edwin Whelpton. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

'An Old Man's Love' is interesting not only for itself, but because it is the last complete work of its lamented author. Mr. Whittlestaff's chivalry, in resigning to an earlier and younger lover a lady whom gratitude compelled to accept himself, is not a superhuman effort, but a very creditable one as times go, and the good man's struggles to do right in spite of the subtle temptations which lead him to contrast his certainty of his own affection with the possible instability of that of his rival, and to make the most of every other dilatory plea, are well depicted. Mary is a nice girl and John Gordon what he should be; but the interest does not hinge on these eminently natural young people. The comic element is supplied by an admirable old woman, whose affection for her master leads her to most incoherent views as to his marriage, nothing being quite clear but that Mary is bound to take him, and that she, Mrs. Bagget, is thereupon bound to quit service and return to a certain wooden-legged sergeant from whom she has enjoyed a long separation; and by a curate and his betrothed, who seem a little too vulgar of speech, as well as foolish, to be lifelike. The minor characters, however, matter little. Mr. Whittlestaff is an addition to the master's portrait gallery.

'The House of White Shadows' is an exciting story of crime and mystery, chiefly remarkable in a literary point of view for the ingenuity with which the author manages retrospect. A long story of what happened in a former generation, put into the mouth of an old servant, presents terrible difficulties, with which Mr. Farjeon grapples in a manner that deserves the praise of any novelist who has tried to perform a similar task. And the reader will find himself interested in the very parts of the story which his experience has been wont to tell him he ought to skip. Therefore Mr. Farjeon's work is decidedly meritorious. The story at times gives the reader a pleasant sensation of unexpectedness, and its details are put together with care. The English is not always faultless, but the language is clear, though the sentiments and the power of narration possessed by the speakers are sometimes surprising, and make it hard to see any great difference between the intellectual ability of the great criminal and that of the famous advocate. The story gains at the expense of a good deal of truth of character.

Mr. Gibbon has left the old paths on the present occasion to present us with three volumes appropriately clad in green as to their outer semblance, and of a lurid red within. In the true melodramatic Irish story, with stills and tithe proctors, "Rathboys" and informers, feats of agility among rocks and caves, fiendish murders all round, and whiskey galore, Mr. Gibbon proves himself an apt student of certain masters of that school. The parody is exceedingly close, even down to the stagey English sergeant, and the peasant girl pursued by villains and ardently loved by the hunchback, who proves to be her brother just when there seems a chance that Aileen's affection to her betrothed, the chivalrous though rebellious squireen, may involve inconvenience. We are not certain that the book is written in the vein of Thackeray, but it certainly reads like a grim joke. The massacre of the O'Sullivans and the method of the villain Brogden's punishment are perhaps too atrocious to be invented in jest, though they are unfortunately true to Irish records. The author has drawn largely on modern Irish song-writers, and seems to manage the dialect approximately well. We do not fancy his Erse is quite correct, but that may be our mistake. At any rate, there is no lack of action in the book.

Mr. Whelpton's story will be a treat to those who know and love the country, and are familiar with the ways and thoughts of the English rustic. The hero is a "Northern farmer," if Lincolnshire can in any sense be considered Northern on the Laureate's authority. The language of the country, which has natural affinities with all the East Coast tongues, is truthfully given, and the author can evidently think in it, the true test of linguistic knowledge. Farmer Cowlamb is a better study than sweet Iphis, his daughter, though in the woman's character there is much that is lifelike and noteworthy. The mixture of hardness and tenderness, of unmitigated Mammon-worship with affectionate pride in his daughter (whose life, nevertheless, he is content to sacrifice in marriage to a man older and coarser than himself), the combination of religious ostentation in the "chapel" with the grimiest worldliness in the weekday, the scorn with which the labourer's son looks upon the labourer as a mate for the labourer's granddaughter, are all intensely characteristic of the farmer of the last generation. Iphis, however, has her way, and not altogether a successful one, though the hard old man whom she loves and who loves her to the end is not unforgiving on his death-bed even to his foolish son-in-law. The death-bed scene is powerfully drawn; so too are the early indications of the "dawn of love," Ephraim and Iphis's idyl being delicious:—

"There was silence a moment longer. Their eyes met and as suddenly fell. It was as if some tacit understanding was arrived at. He became bolder; a new hope stirred in him; he could feel his heart beat pit-a-pat, thickening the utterance of his tongue. To her it was full of the music of first love and fancy. 'I seed you yesterday.' 'I seed *you* yesterday,' echoed she. 'When you was milking?' 'No, afore, galloping our young horse.' 'It was fresh. I could hardlins hold him.' 'Let father nobbut see you galloping it.' 'Shall you go milkin' to-night by yoursen?' he inquired huskily, a little appalled by his own daring. 'What's that got to do wi' you, Ephraim?' said she, sternly. 'I'd knaw,' apologized he, awkwardly balancing himself on his heels, with the gate for his firm friend. He coughed to clear himself, and to explain, 'I'ud be there if thou went by thysen.' 'We'll see.'"

Little Joel, too, is excellent, and, indeed, the characters, with the exception of Mr. Long, who is too rustic for a squire of his date, are very true to life. Some of the sayings of the rank and file of Arcady we remember ourselves, and have a distinct recollection of the Crimean war being attributed at the time to "owd Napollyon"; also of the "Plough Jag's" performance, though in a different county, and not under that name; and of the time referred to by old Towse when he says:—

"'Heigh! them little commandments take a vast deal more keeping than them big 'uns, for all them little 'uns one can remember the best. No man but a nat'ral fool 'ud bow and scrape to a penny doll. One used to be able to read 'em up in churches, times by occasions, when one felt one's memory was goin', bud now they 've got to print 'em in such print as no plain body can make out.'"

Altogether there is enough matter in this book to make any one who can begin it certain to read to the last page.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Prof. Bain has collected into a volume a number of contributions to various periodicals and entitled the collection *Practical Essays* (Longmans & Co.). The fact that they have been adapted to somewhat more popular audiences than the professor is accustomed to address has given these essays a more readable tone than most of his productions. Their relation to practice is in some cases rather remote, but on one topic at least, the art of study, no student of books can well fail to be interesting. Even here the professor carries his tendencies to analysis somewhat far; it seems impossible for him to chat with pen in hand as most men do when writing of books. Many of the essays treat of points of educational reform, such as the utility of the classics or of the system of competitive examinations. A couple deal with errors on psychological subjects, the second having the merit of suggesting a good innovation in terminology—"errors of suppressed correlatives." The chief novelty in Prof. Bain's practical suggestions is one in which he has recently been anticipated by Mr. Punch. Prof. Bain is of opinion that the deliberations of representative assemblies would be shortened and made more effective if all motions were conducted by means of printed arguments. He argues very justly that the dramatic element is regarded too much in Parliament, that the real object of speeches is to be printed in the newspapers, and that appeal to the outside public through the monthlies is becoming more and more usual. He leaves out of account, however, that one object of Parliament is to obtain legislators, and that nothing tests a man's fitness on the whole better than capacity for debate. Other suggestions of his are equally shrewd and less revolutionary, *e.g.*, that no motion should be discussed till it has received a certain number of supporters; that "blocking" bills should only be done by several members conjointly and not by one alone, since, the professor quaintly adds, there is almost sure to be among six hundred men one bordering on insanity. Altogether these 'Practical Essays' are full of thoughtful matter on topics of considerable interest.

Military Italy, by Charles Martel, has been sent to us by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. When France had conquered for Italy her unity, Victor Emmanuel's Government had practically to create an army and a military system. Fortunately his ministers possessed an excellent nucleus in the Piedmontese forces. On the other hand, they have been hampered by scarcity of funds, backwardness of education, deficiency of horses, and provincialism. To combat the last they have been obliged, in order to mix up the different races, to sacrifice symmetry and conveniences for mobilization to a great extent. Still, in spite of their numerous obstacles they have achieved a considerable amount of success, and Italy is now a military power of importance. The great wants are officers for the militia and sufficient means of transport. Another serious defect is that the average service of the contingent annually incorporated in the active army is only twenty months, while in France it is thirty-two months, in Germany twenty-seven months, and in Austria about the same. Much attention has been paid to elaborating a scheme for the defence of the country against invasion, and France is the enemy chiefly guarded against. To check the first onset of the latter local corps of Alpine troops have been formed, and all the passes on the French frontier carefully examined and sedulously fortified. This and all other subjects connected with the naval and military forces of Italy are described and discussed at great length by the author, and his book may be considered for the present authoritative in this matter.

A Naval Career during the Old War (Sampson Low & Co.) is a memoir of Admiral John Markham, a son of the Archbishop of York. Admiral Markham was a gallant officer, and distinguished himself as captain of the Centaur; but he was more conspicuous as an administrator, doing signal service at the Admiralty in reforming the corrupt administration of the Navy Board. The book is carefully compiled, but a little dry.

The *Record of the University Boat-Race* (Bickers & Son) is a second and revised edition of the handsome book published three years ago. It contains pretty well everything that could be said on the subject. We cannot quite share the high opinion expressed of the Oxford four who rowed against Harvard, or the estimate of the relative merits of the Cambridge crews of 1866 and 1867; but these are the only points of Mr. Treherne's verdicts we would quarrel with. There is an obvious slip in saying, p. 255, that the Oxford crew won in 1871.

Dr. Pole's *Philosophy of Whist* (De La Rue & Co.) justifies its title. It is a very clear and well-reasoned little book, and the second part of it, that dealing with whist probabilities, contains much that will be quite novel to most readers. Dr. Pole writes clearly, and states his case so well that he can be readily followed.

Undeterred by Macaulay's warning, Messrs. Longman have issued an annotated edition of the *Lays of Ancient Rome*. The notes are rather poor. Probably the best way to make such notes profitable would be to quote the passages in Virgil on which Macaulay drew freely; but all these are omitted. Some of the explanations are superfluous. An intelligent schoolboy can surely make out for himself what "spent with changing blows" means. On the other hand, allusions that might seem to need a note are passed over; for instance, no explanation is vouchsafed of the reason why the banner of Clusium is called

The terror of the Umbrian,
The terror of the Gaul.

A map should have been supplied; and if it was needful to say where Ostia is, a word might have been given to "Albinia's shore." No notes are given on 'Ivry' and 'The Armada.'

The *Beaconsfield Birthday Book* (Longmans & Co.) is enlivened by a number of amusing extracts from the author's writings, which make it more lively reading than most birthday books. The portrait facing the title-page might have been better.

We have received from Calmann Lévy's a reprint of some lectures by M. Léon Say on State Socialism. The first deals with State Socialism in England, and is little more than an analysis of Mr. Goschen's recent Edinburgh speech. The second, and the third and last, which deal respectively with State Socialism in Germany and in Italy, are more interesting. The title of the volume is *Le Socialisme d'État*. M. Léon Say makes the natural mistake of thinking that Mr. Fawcett is in the Cabinet.

The sixth volume of the illustrated edition of M. Duruy's excellent *Histoire des Romains* (Hachette) is on our table. It carries down the narrative from the accession of Commodus to the death of Diocletian. M. Duruy writes clearly, if not brilliantly, and he possesses wide knowledge. The main charm of this edition lies in the admirable illustrations. Both the woodcuts and the chromo-lithographs are excellent, and so are the maps. The book reflects great credit on the publishers as well as on the author.

Mr. Ackermann sends us a collection of extremely gorgeous Easter cards produced by Mr. Prang, the American publisher. They show considerable improvement. Messrs. R. Tuck & Sons also send Easter cards remarkable for good taste and felicity of colouring.

We have on our table *Essays on Parliamentary Reform*, by the late Walter Bagehot (Kegan Paul), —*'Twixt France and Spain*, by E. E. Bilbrough (Low), —*Life of Lady Russell*, by F. P. G. Guizot (Sonnenschein), —*James Hurnard, a Memoir*, edited by his Widow (Harris) *Bio-*

graphical Stories, by N. Hawthorne (Sonnenschein),—*Landmarks of Recent History*, 1770–1883, by C. M. Yonge (Smith),—*Corrigenda and Explanations of the Text of Shakespeare*, by G. Gould (Virtue),—*Carols, Hymns, and Noels for Christmastyde*, edited by T. W. Staniforth (Hodges),—*Hints in Sickness*, by H. C. Burdett (Kegan Paul),—*Profitable Poultry Keeping*, by S. Beale (Routledge),—*The Abbé Constantin*, by L Halévy (Remington),—*Daintree*, by B. Heldmann (Nisbet), — *Shore and Sea*, by W. H. Davenport Adams (Hodder & Stoughton),—*Battle Stories*, by W. H. Davenport Adams (Sonnenschein),—*Dickory Dock* (Ward & Lock), —*Poems*, by T. Thorpe (Glasgow, Menzies),—*The Return of the Guards, and other Poems*, by Sir F. H. Doyle (Macmillan),—*Life Thoughts* (Kegan Paul),—*The Triplet of Life*, selected by Mary F. P. Dunbar (Hatchards),—*The Atonement*, by J. Gemmel (Glasgow, Dunn & Wright), —*The Ever-Living Life*, by G. T. May (New York, May), — *Coloured Bible for the Young* (Routledge), — *Stories from the Bible*, by H. Power (Bagster), — *The Saviour's Call*, by the Rev. F. Whitfield (Nisbet),—*God's Witness in Prophecy and History*, by the Rev. J. C. Bellett (Masters),—*Sermons to Country Congregations*, by the Rev. A. Baines, edited by the Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D. (Macmillan),—*Storia della Letteratura Latina*, by O. Occioni (Rome, Paravia),—*Autour de Jérusalem*, by P. J. Lubomirski (Paris, Lévy),—*Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache*, Parts VI. and VII., by F. Kluge (Trübner),—and *Mademoiselle Blaisot*, by M. Uchard (Paris, Lévy). Among New Editions we have *A Short History of Natural Science*, by A. B. Buckley (Stanford),—*Recollections of a Literary Life*, by Mary Russell Mitford (Bentley), —*Elizabeth; or, the Exiles of Siberia* (Routledge),—and *The White Africans*, by Paradios (Tinsley).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Conway's (M. D.) Idols and Ideals, with an Essay on Christianity, cr. 8vo. 4/ cl.
Henslow's (Rev. G.) Christian Beliefs reconsidered in the Light of Modern Thought, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Short Protestant Commentary on Books of the New Testament, edited by Prof. P. W. Schmidt and Prof. F. von Holzendorff, trans. by F. H. Jones, Vol. 3, 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Law.

Mackenzie (M. M.) and White's (C. A.) The Supreme Court Funds Rules, 8vo. 8/6 cl.

Fine Art.

Linton's (W. J.) Wood Engraving, a Manual of Instruction, 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Poetry and the Drama.

Cosmo de' Medici, The False One, Agramont and Beaumont, and The Deformed, by Auther of 'Ginevra,' cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Grant's (J. C.) Prairie Pictures, Lilith, and other Poems, 5/
Henry's (D.) Under a Fool's Cap (Songs), 12mo. 5/ cl.

Philosophy.

Janet's (P.) Theory of Morals, trans. by M. Chapman, 10/6

History and Biography.

Gordon (General), Life of, by Author of 'Our Queen,' 2/6 cl.
Harrop's (R.) Bolingbroke, a Political Study and Criticism, 8vo. 14/ cl.
Von Ranke's (L.) Universal History, the Oldest Historical Group of Nations and the Greeks, ed. by Prothero, 16/

Geography and Travel.

Browne's (A. J.) Student's Handbook of Physical Geography, 12mo. 6/ cl. (Bohn's Scientific Library.)
Crawford's (R.) Across the Pampas and the Andes, with Map and Illustrations, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

Philology.

Elwes's (A.) Dictionary of the Portuguese Language, 12mo. 5/ cl. (Weale's Series.)
Jones's (J. S.) Practical and Philological Text-Book on the Analysis of Sentences, &c., 12mo. 2/ cl.
Ovidii (P.) Nasonis Ars Amoris et Amores, edited by Rev. J. H. Williams, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

Science.

Fahie's (J. J.) History of Electric Telegraphy to the Year 1837, cr. 8vo. 9/ cl.

General Literature.

Autobiography of Judas Iscariot, a Character Study, by Rev. J. W. T. Hart, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Baxter's (C. F.) Clavis Dominica, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Burgess's (J. T.) Knots, Ties, and Splices, a Handbook for Seafarers, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Burroughs's (J.) Wake Robin, Author's Edition, 32mo. 2/ cl.
Dickens's (C.) Sketches by Boz; Barnaby Rudge, 2/6 each, cl.
Fielden (H. St C.) and Heard's (M.) Some Public Schools, their Costs and Scholarships, 12mo. 2/ cl.
Fraser's (N.) Student Life at Edinburgh University, 2/6 cl.
Gift's (Theo) A Matter-of-Fact Girl, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.
Hooper's (Mrs. G.) The House of Raby, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Longfellow's (H. W.) Poems, with Notes, 18mo. 2/ cl.
Masterman's (J.) Half-a-Dozen Daughters, cheap ed. 2/ bds.
Murray's (D. C.) The Way of the World, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Murray's (E. C. Grenville) High Life in France under the Republic, 8vo. 9/ cl.
Neale (J. W.), Selections from the Writings of, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Omnia Vanitas, a Tale of Society, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Pope's (J. B.) Railway Rates and Radical Rule, being a Series of Political Questions, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Praed's (Mrs. C.) Zero, a Story of Monte Carlo, 2 vols. 21/ cl.
Sherer's (J. W.) Henry Nightingale, or Lord of Himself, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Taylor's (J.) Curling, the Ancient Scottish Game, illustrated by C. A. Doyle, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Trollope's (F. E.) Anne Furness, new edition, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Waverley Novels, Roxburgh Ed.: Vol. 2, Waverley, Vol. 2, 3/

FOREIGN.

Fine Art.

Grands Peintres Français et Étrangers, 40fr.

Drama.

Garnier (C.): Les Annales du Théâtre, 1883, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Helfert (Frhr. v.): Maria Karolina v. Oesterreich, 6m. 40.

Philology.

Mueller (L.): Luciliana, 1m. 20.
Stobaei (J.) Anthologium, rec. C. Wachsmuth et O. Hense, Vols. 1 and 2, 18m.

Science.

Elektro-technische Bibliothek, Vols. 19 and 22, 6m.
Gerlach (L.): Beiträge zur Morphologie, 12m.

General Literature.

Goncourt (E. de): Chérie, 3fr. 50.
Laveleye (E. de): Nouvelles Lettres d'Italie, 3fr.

NOTES FROM OXFORD.

March, 1884.

The Convocation of the University of Oxford is passing just now through a period of rather unusual activity. In December last the non-residents came up in their hundreds to vote against the appointment of a Nonconformist tutor as an Examiner in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion. Not long afterwards they were summoned, but for the most part declined to appear, to oppose the erection of the new Physiological Laboratory; and now the fiery cross has been sent round once more to rally them against a statute which proposes to open some of the University Honour Examinations to female students. As the exact scope and nature of this proposal seem to be generally misunderstood, it may be well to explain exactly how the case stands.

Oxford was certainly somewhat late in coming forward to take her share in the great work of the higher education of women, but during the last six years a good deal has been done. Private enterprise has established two ladies' halls, now containing between them some fifty students, and has also organized a tolerably comprehensive and complete system of teaching. These efforts the University has met by the establishment of an Oxford University Examination for Women, which is controlled by the Delegates of Local Examinations, and the subjects and methods of which are assimilated as closely as possible to those of the University Examinations for men.

But experience has shown that in one most important respect these arrangements are defective. The certificates granted by the Delegates to those who pass the present examinations are practically disregarded in public estimation. Candidates who have obtained them find that they are of little or no value to them when standing for such posts as those of teachers in high schools. The result is that those who intend to take up education as a profession—and it is this increasingly numerous class that is chiefly concerned in the matter—prefer to go elsewhere, to Cambridge or to London, where they can obtain certificates which governing bodies, head mistresses, and parents alike appreciate and understand. Unless, therefore, Oxford offers a more satisfactory certificate, her part in the movement for the higher education of women will very shortly be played out.

It is this defect in the nature of the certificate which the statute proposes to remedy, by enabling female students to enter for some of the honour examinations, and thus to obtain a really useful and intelligible testimony to their efficiency. The proposal has the support of almost every one who has taken any active part in female education here and of the great majority of the teaching staff of the University, including men of all shades of political and religious belief. It has already been carried in Congregation, and the chief ground for anxiety as to its fate in Convocation lies in the somewhat mistaken notions which still prevail as to its purport and probable effects. To correct these I will briefly supplement what has been said above as to what the statute is meant to do by mentioning some things which it is not meant to do, and which, so far as can be seen, it will not do. It is not, in the first place, meant to raise, directly or indirectly, the question of the admission of women to degrees. Degrees are neither wanted nor asked for, and hence partly the omission from the statute of any requirement of residence, the distinctive condition of an Oxford or Cambridge degree. Nor, secondly, will the statute revolutionize the education of women as hitherto conducted by the University. If it is carried the female students will continue to study the same subjects, in the same manner and under the same teachers, as at present, and, moreover, to be examined in them under much the same conditions and by much the same men. The whole difference lies in the greater public value of the certificate given them at the close. Thirdly, the statute is not introducing any new principle in granting admission to university examinations without also requiring residence. In the case of men the statutes of the University require residence for the degree only and not for examinations, and examinations only are in question here. Lastly, by not requiring residence the statute does not deprive of the benefits of the certificate those students whom home duties, poverty, or other causes may prevent from coming to reside in Oxford. In short, the statute, if carried, will remedy a serious defect in our machinery with the least possible amount of disturbance, and it is to be hoped that no vague fears of hypothetical ulterior consequences will be allowed to outweigh the practical necessities of the case, and that the University will be enabled to confer a great boon on a large and growing class.

We are slowly working our way towards a more satisfactory state of things as regards archæological study: Mr. Ramsay's brilliantly successful researches in Asia Minor have indirectly done a good deal to help forward the cause. The statutes creating and endowing a Professorship of Archæology have now nearly completed their time of probation on the tables of the two Houses of Parliament, and it is not improbable that the chair will be filled up before the autumn. The collection of casts formed by private subscription has now been formally transferred to the University, and from the Common University Fund a small annual grant has been made for its extension. The difficult question of the rearrangement of the antiquities belonging to the University has been thoroughly and carefully considered by a committee, and it is understood that their recommendations will be laid before the Hebdomadal Council early next term. How near we are to the long-wished-for Museum of Archæology it would be difficult to say, but the vacant ground behind the Taylorian buildings suggests the more immediate possibility of erecting a temporary building in the mean time.

No successor has yet been appointed to Mr. Parker in the Keepership of the Ashmolean Museum. Mr. Parker's own liberality has materially increased the salary attached to the post, and we may hope that his place will be filled, as he would have wished, by a man who has more than a custodian's knowledge of and enthusiasm for archæology. P.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

The following account of the present state of this question in America has been furnished by a well-known American writer to the Council of the "Incorporated Society of Authors":—

"A little over a year ago there was organized in New York an Authors' Club, which now numbers something like sixty members—a simple organization, without a house, composed wholly of working literary men, organized chiefly for social purposes, but incidentally for uniting in anything affecting authors' interests. About the same time a few of us began to form an American Copyright League. With this the Authors' Club had no connexion, but naturally it was a convenient nucleus and place of consultation. The platform of the League was broad and simple, all contained in this sentence: 'The American Copyright League is an association organized by American authors, the object of which is to urge a reform in American copyright law, and primarily the abolition so far as possible of all discrimination between the American and the foreign author.' We said nothing about methods, because we found that writers did not agree as to methods—that some were involved in peculiar relations with publishers, that others had theories, &c.; and our first object was to get as many signatures as possible to a statement of principle, and then to begin a general agitation of the subject. We chose a central executive committee, sought correspondents all over the country, and signatures of all engaged in any sort of pen work. The object was to agitate, print, and spread information. Up to ten years ago — yes, almost up to yesterday—the public conscience was absolutely dead on the subject. We hoped to wake it up. We have just published a list of over five hundred members. You are aware of the movement going on for some years to secure inter-English-American copyright by treaty. This was a movement started by publishers when the cheap publications of the so-called pirates destroyed their market, which had been secured to the first publishers of a foreign work by the courtesy of the trade. Our authors fell in with the publishers, some of them, however, protesting against the clauses in the proposed treaty in regard to the manufacture of books, and especially the clause which compelled the author to publish in the foreign country within a certain time—three, and, as amended, six months—in order to secure his rights. The treaty, however, dragged. Last December it became necessary that we, the executive committee, should decide upon some plan of action. Some wanted to press a treaty, others to petition Congress for direct action, others to wait and educate public opinion.

"Just at this time Mr. Dorsheimer, member of the House of Representatives for the Buffalo district, New York, introduced into the House an International Copyright Bill. It was right as regards intention, but only a half-way measure. At the same time, therefore, that we wrote to the Secretary of State about the treaty project, we wrote to Mr. Dorsheimer praising the intention of his Bill, but suggesting certain amendments. The Secretary of State advised us to give up the treaty project, since the publishers could not agree among themselves, and go in for the Bill then before the House. Fortunately Mr. Dorsheimer accepted our amendments, and the League has now gone in heartily for his Bill.

"This Bill may not be perfect, but we push it because it recognizes the principle of international copyright, and, that once established, we could hope to amend the law if it is defective. The Bill gives to foreign authors the same copyright we enjoy, that is to say, a period of forty-two years, subject to the terms of our copyright law. This is, however, contingent upon reciprocity, the grant of the same rights in the foreign country to American authors. We, for our own part, should prefer to give copyright without reference to reciprocity."

The writer goes on to point out certain dangers which the Bill will have to encounter, but is hopeful about its success. "A very large portion of the newspaper press," he concludes, "is with us, and public opinion has amazingly changed lately, so that if we fail this winter, we shall certainly win in the end."

MOHAMMEDANISM AND SLAVERY

I have read the remarks of Dr. G. W. Leitner on this subject (*Athenæum*, March 15th) with a good deal of pleasure; for I am myself a sincere admirer of many things in Mohammedan law, and, moreover, I like to see "the saddle put on the right horse." I may differ, perhaps, from Dr. Leitner on one or two points of detail, but I cordially agree with him in what I take to be his substantial proposition, namely, that Islam is not in any sense the inventor of slavery, and that slavery is only a Mohammedan institution in the sense that it has continued to exist in Mohammedan countries after it has been abandoned by Christian nations. It would ill become us to throw stones at our Mohammedan neighbours on this score when we remember that all Christian nations have been slave-holders within the present century, and that one large section of an advanced country has only released its captives—and that upon compulsion—within the last twenty years or thereabouts. The fact is that slavery, like many another bad thing, is not the offspring of any particular clime or religion—it is the result of human greed uncontrolled by the softening influences of civilization; and it is as unjust to call it "the inevitable consequence of Mohammedan government" as it would be to attribute to Christian rule the prevalence of many evil habits which, unfortunately, Christian Governments have as yet been unable to eradicate. Some observations of an able Mohammedan writer are here so much to the point that I shall venture to quote them:—

"Slavery in some of its features has been aptly compared to polygamy. Like polygamy, it has existed among all nations, and has died away with the progress of human thought and the growth of a sense of justice among mankind. The practice of slavery is coeval with human existence. Historically, its traces are visible in every age and among every nation of which we have any positive information. Its germs were developed in the savage state of society, and slavery continued to flourish even when the advancement of ideas and the growth of material civilisation had done away with its apparent necessity. The Jews, the Greeks, the Romans, and the ancient Germans—people whose legal and social institutions have most affected modern ideas and modern manners and customs—recognised and practised both kinds of slavery, prædial servitude as well as household slavery. Among the Hebrews the lot of non-Israelite bondsmen and bondswomen was one of unmitigated hardship. 'Helots of the soil, or slaves of the house, hated and despised at the same time, they lived a life of perpetual drudgery in the service of pitiless masters.'"

To these apt observations, extracted from 'The Personal Law of the Mahommedans,' by my friend Moulvi Syed Ameer Ali, of Calcutta, I can add nothing that will make them more clear, or, in my opinion, more justly expressive of views which must commend themselves to the minds of equitable and thoughtful men.

Almaric Rumsey,
Professor of Indian Jurisprudence, King's College.

THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY.

The English Dialect Society held its annual meeting in the Manchester Central Free Library on Monday last. Prof. Skeat, the founder of the Society, occupied the chair, and he was supported by Prof. Toller of Owens College, Mr. Edwin Waugh, the librarians of the Manchester and Warrington Free Libraries and of Owens College, Mr. G. W. Napier, and others, and, for the first time, some ladies were present.

The report, read by the honorary secretary, Mr. J. H. Nodal, stated that the Society's publications for 1883 were three in number, to which a fourth had been added, the gift of Mr. Thomas Satchell to his fellow members. The works are: a 'Glossary of the Dialect of Almondbury and Huddersfield,' by the Rev. A. Easther and the Rev. Thomas Lees; a 'Glossary of Hampshire Words and Phrases,' by the Rev. Sir William H. Cope, Bart.; 'English Dialects in the Eighteenth Century,' culled from N. Bailey's Dictionary, editions 1735 and 1739, by Mr. W. E. A. Axon; and an older form of the 'Treatyse of Fisshinge wyth an Angle,' attributed to Dame Juliana Barnes (*circa* 1450), edited and privately printed in facsimile by Mr. Thomas Satchell, with a glossary. The publications for 1884 will be selected from the following:—A 'Cheshire Glossary,' by Robert Holland; part iii. and last of the 'Lancashire Glossary'; part iii. and last of the 'Dictionary of English Plant Names,' by James Britten and Robert Holland; 'Public School Words,' by A. Percy Allsopp; and 'A Word-List' illustrating the correspondence of modern English with Anglo-French sounds, by Bertha M. Skeat. The income of the year (including the balance of 182*l.* from 1882) has been 425*l.*, and the year closed with a balance in hand of 131*l.* There are 270 members and forty-eight libraries on the books, making a total of 318 subscribers—an increase of seven on the preceding year.

Prof. Skeat spoke at length on the position and prospects of the Society, and made an appeal for a fund in order that the proposed English Dialect Dictionary might be undertaken and carried to completion. Dr. Murray, in conjunction with the University of Oxford, was engaged upon what was perhaps the most important work on the English language that had ever been undertaken, or perhaps ever would be, and Mr. Skeat believed that the University of Cambridge would be disposed to undertake the printing of a dialect dictionary. He had, indeed, approached the Syndicate of the Pitt Press at Cambridge, and they had passed a resolution in favour of the enterprise, "provided they are guaranteed against loss." Money, therefore, was the only thing wanting. If somebody would give the Society 5,000*l.* they would be able to begin at once, for with the interest on the money they would be able to defray the preliminary expenses of editorship. Failing such a donation, a subscription might be started, and, to show a good example, he would be glad to contribute 50*l.* to such a fund. The University of Oxford was boldly assisting Dr. Murray in his work on the English dictionary, and he was glad also that Mr. Gladstone had come forward in the emergency with a pension of 250*l.* to Dr. Murray — he did not know whether it was for life or till the dictionary was finished; but perhaps it would come to the same thing. Prof. Skeat incidentally referred to Mr. Sweet's protest against the neglect of phonetics by the Dialect Society at the last meeting of the Philological Society, and said the best answer to the charge was the arduous work which had been undertaken for many years past by Mr. Thomas Hallam, the records of which have appeared annually in the Society's reports. In the course of his phonetic researches Mr. Hallam has travelled over most of the English counties between the Lune and Humber in the north, and the Thames in the south, and although this has been done chiefly at his own cost and in hardly-earned leisure hours, the Society has made a modest contribution towards the expense, and is ready to do more if haply its means will permit.

EDGAR POE'S 'TAMERLANE.'

Mr. George Redway's long-promised reprint of Edgar Poe's 'Tamerlane and other Poems' has appeared. Prefixed to it is a preface, partly composed of extracts—chiefly unacknowledged—from publications of mine, and partly of abuse of me for having supplied the public with the information thus made use of. "The Editor" is wel-

come to the bibliographical information about both Tennyson and Poe, but I call upon him to retract his positive accusation that I made a false statement in the *Athenæum*, November 24th, 1883, when I claimed "to be the discoverer of the first edition of Poe's 'Tamerlane,'" at the British Museum. Dr. Richard Garnett, had he been applied to, could at once have confirmed my statement. Other allegations of this editor, based on the alleged authority of some American "Mrs. Harris," are equally wide of the truth. Neither verbally nor in type have I ever claimed to be the possessor of a copy "of the original edition" of 'Tamerlane,' nor have I declared the said copy to be "unique." Nevertheless, this editor will find it as difficult to prove that the British Museum copy—of which he issues a very incorrect reprint—is unique, as now stated on his title-page, as he will to prove that "two or three copies," as originally averred, are "known to have escaped destruction." If, instead of slandering those who had done the work he is trying to profit by, the editor had applied to me for information, he could have been put in possession of many facts that would have made this exorbitantly priced book a valuable instead of, what it now is, a valueless item of bibliography.

John H. Ingram.

THE 'DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.'

(*Continued from p. 408.*)

The following is another instalment of a list of the names intended to be inserted under the letter B (Section III.) in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' When one date is given, it is the date of death, unless otherwise stated. An asterisk is affixed to a date when it is only approximate. The editor will be obliged by any notice of omissions or errors addressed to him at Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co.'s, 15, Waterloo Place, S.W. He particularly requests that when new names are suggested an indication may be given of the source from which they are derived.

Brerewood, Edward, M.A., antiquary and mathematician, 1565*-1613
Brerewood, Sir Robert, judge, 1587-1654
Bretherton, James, engraver, fl. 1790
Bretland, Rev. Joseph, Dissenting minister, 1819
Breton, or Britton, John, Bishop of Hereford, 1275
Breton, Nicholas, poet, 1624
Breton, or Briton, William, Franciscan, 1356
Brett, Rev. Arthur, M.A., poetical writer, 1677*
Brett, Capt. John, R.N., translator, 1785
Brett, John Watkins, projector of submarine telegraphs, 1863
Brett, Sir Piercy, admiral, 1709-81
Brett, Richard, B.D., theological writer, 1561-1637
Brett, Robert, surgeon, 1874
Brett, Thomas, LL.D., divine, 1667-1744
Bretterg, Mrs. Catharine, pious lady, 1601
Brettingham, Matthew, architect, 1699-1769
Brettingham, Matthew, artist, 1725-1803
Brettingham, Robert Furze, architect, 1750*, fl. 1805
Breval, John Durant de, miscellaneous writer, 1739
Brevint, Daniel, D.D., Dean of Lincoln, 1616-95
Brewer, Anthony, dramatist, *temp.* Jac. I.
Brewer, George, miscellaneous writer, 1766, fl. 1811
Brewer, Jehoida, Dissenting minister, 1752-1817
Brewer, John, D.D., Benedictine, 1822
Brewer, Rev. John Sherren, historian, 1879
Brewer, Samuel, botanist, 1743
Brewer, Thomas, poetical writer, fl. 1625
Brewer, Thomas, musician, fl. 1652
Brewer, Thomas, biographer, 1870
Brewster, Abraham, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1796-1874
Brewster, Sir David, F.R.S., natural philosopher, 1781-1868
Brewster, Rev. Patrick, brother of Sir David, 1788-1859
Brewster, Thomas, M.D., translator of Persius, b. 1705
Brewster, William, American settler, 1563-1643
Brian Boroimhe, Irish monarch, 926-1014
Brian, or Bryan, Albertus, musical composer, 17th century
Brian, John, grammarian, fl. 1346
Briant. *See* Bryan.
Briant, Alexander, Jesuit, ex. 1581
Brice, or Bryce, Andrew, printer, 1690-1773
Brice, or Bryce, Thomas, divine and poet, 1570*
Brichemore, writer on philosophy, 1382
Bridell, Frederick Lee, painter, 1831-63
Brideoake, Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, 1678
Bridferth, monk and mathematician, fl. 1000
Bridge, Bewick, B.D., F.R.S., mathematician, 1767-1833
Bridge, Richard, organ builder, 1776*
Bridge, William, Puritan divine, 1600-70
Bridgeman, Charles, ornamental gardener, 1738
Bridgeman, Henry, Bishop of Chester, 1813*-82
Bridgeman, John, Bishop of Chester, 1577-1652
Bridgeman, Sir Orlando, Keeper of the Great Seal, 1674
Bridger, Bryan, Puritan divine, fl. 1605
Bridges, Charles, M.A., theological writer, 1869
Bridges, Daniel, physician of Hull, 1792*
Bridges, John, translator, fl. 1572
Bridges, John, F.R.S., antiquary, 1666*-1724
Bridges, Noah, LL.B., stenographer, fl. 1661
Bridges, Thomas, dramatist, fl. 1775
Bridget, or Bride, St., 6th century
Bridgetower, George Augustus Polgreen, violinist, 1779-1840
Bridgewater, Francis Egerton, 3rd Duke of, 1736-1803. *See* Egerton.
Bridgewater, Francis Henry Egerton, 8th Earl of, 1756-1829. *See* Egerton.
Bridgewater, John, Catholic historian, 1594*
Bridgewater, John Egerton, 3rd Earl of, 1701. *See* Egerton.
Bridlington, St. John de, 1319-79. *See* John.
Bridport, Alexander Hood, Viscount, 1728-1814. *See* Hood.
Bridport, Giles de, Bishop of Salisbury, 1262
Bridson, Joseph, poetical writer, fl. 1760
Brierley, Roger, sectary, 1637
Brieuc, St., 410*-502
Briggs, Henry, M.A., Savilian professor, 1556-1631
Briggs, Henry Perronet, R.A., painter, 1793-1844
Briggs, John, miscellaneous writer, 1788-1824
Briggs, John, D.D., Bishop of Beverley, 1861
Briggs, John, general, 1785-1875
Briggs, Sir John Thomas, writer on naval affairs, 1781-1865
Briggs, William, M.D., oculist, 1650*-1704
Brigham, Nicholas, miscellaneous writer, 1559
Bright, Henry, water-colour painter, 1814-73
Bright, John, M.D., physician, 1783-1870
Bright, Rev. Mynors, decipherer of Pepys's Diary, 1883
Bright, Richard, M.D., physician, 1789-1868
Bright, Timothy, M.D., stenographer, 1615
Brightley, Charles, printer, 1762-1821
Brightman, Thomas, B.D., Biblical commentator, 1562-1607
Brightwell, Miss Cecilia Lucy, painter and writer, 1876
Brightwell, Richard, Protestant writer, fl. 1529
Brimle, Richard, musician, fl. 1563
Brimley, George, essayist, 1819-57
Brind, Richard, organist, 1718
Brindley, James, civil engineer, 1716-72
Brinkelow, Henry, London merchant, 1546
Brinkley, John, D.D., Bishop of Cloyne, 1835
Brinkley, Walter, D.D., Franciscan, fl. 1310
Brinknell, Thomas, D.D., theologian, 1539
Brinsley, John, M.A., divine, 1600-65
Brinton, Thomas de, Bishop of Rochester, 1389
Briot, Nicholas, medalist, fl. 1642
Brisbane, Sir Charles, K.C.B., admiral, 1829
Brisbane, John, M.D., medical writer, 1776
Brisbane, General Sir Thomas Makdougall, astronomer, 1773-1860
Brisingam, Henry, Franciscan, fl. 1280
Bristan, or Briestan, writer on music, fl. 870
Bristol, George Digby, 2nd Earl of, K.G., 1612-76. *See* Digby.
Bristol, John Digby, Earl of, 1580-1652. *See* Digby.
Bristol, Ralph, Irish bishop, 1232
Bristow, Edmund, painter, 1786-1876
Bristow, Richard, D.D., Catholic divine, 1538-81
Britan, Robert, writer on agriculture
Britho, Walter, Wicliffite, fl. 1390
Brithwald, St., Archbishop of Canterbury, 731
Brithwald, St., Bishop of Wilton, fl. 996
Brito, or Le Breton, Ranulph, Canon of St. Paul's, 1247
Brittain, Thomas, botanist, 1884
Britton, John. *See* Breton.
Britton, John, topographer, 1771-1857
Britton, Richard, Franciscan, fl. 1616
Britton, Thomas, musical small-coal man, 1653*-1714
Briwer, William, judge, 1226
Brixius, Bishop of Moray, 1222
Broad, Rev. Thomas, theological writer, 1577-1635
Broadwood, John, pianoforte maker, 1731-1812
Brocas, Thomas, Methodist, 1755-1818
Brock, Daniel de Lisle, of Guernsey, 1762-1842
Brock, Sir Isaac, K.B., major-general, 1769-1813*
Brock, William, D.D., Baptist minister, 1807-75
Brock, Rev. William John, poetical writer, 1818-63
Brocke, or Brog, Sir William, Scotch general, b. 1564
Brockedon, William, painter, 1787-1854
Brockett, John Trotter, numismatist and antiquary, 1788-1842
Brocklesby, Richard, M.D., physician, 1722-97
Brocky, Charles, painter, 1808-70
Broderick, Alan, Lord Midleton, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1660*-1728
Broderip, William John, lawyer and naturalist, 1859
Brodie, ——, deacon, ex. 1788
Brodie, Alexander, Lord of Session, 1617-79
Brodie, Alexander, sculptor, 1830-67
Brodie, Sir Benjamin Collins, surgeon and philosopher, 1783-1862
Brodie, Sir Benjamin Collins, F.R.S., writer on chemistry, 1817-1880
Brodie, George, historiographer for Scotland, 1786-1857
Brodie, James, botanist, 1824
Brodie, Peter Bellinger, lawyer, 1778-1854
Brodie, William, R.S.A., Scotch sculptor, 1815-81
Brodrick, Thomas, 'Historia Sacra,' fl. 1713
Brodum, William, M.D., empiric, 1755-1824
Brog, Sir William. *See* Brocke.
Brogden, Rev. James, M.A., divine, 1806-64
Broke, Arthur, translator, 1562*
Broke, Sir Philip Bowes Vere, admiral, 1776-1841
Broke, or Brooke, Sir Robert, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1558
Broke, Thomas, theological writer, fl. 1548
Brokesby, Rev. Francis, nonjuror, 1637-1714
Brom, Adam de, Archdeacon of Stow, 1332
Brome, Alexander, poet, 1620-66
Brome, James, traveller, fl. 1712
Brome, John, Augustinian friar, 1449
Brome, Richard, dramatist, 1652
Brome, Thomas, Carmelite, 1380
Bromfield, Edmund de, D.D., Bishop of Llandaff, 1393
Bromfield, Nicholas, Canon of Dunmow
Bromfield, Sir William, surgeon, 1712-92
Bromfield, William Arnold, botanist, 1801-51
Bromhall, Rev. Andrew, M.A., Nonconformist divine, fl. 1661
Bromhead, Sir Edward Thomas French, F.R.S., 1789-1855
Bromley, Henry. *See* Wilson, Anthony.
Bromley, James, engraver, 1800-38
Bromley, John, Catholic writer, 1717
Bromley, John Charles, engraver, 1795-1839
Bromley, Sir Richard Madox, K.C.B., Accountant-General of the Navy, 1813-65
Bromley, Thomas, judge, 1555*
Bromley, Sir Thomas, judge, 1530-87
Bromley, Valentine Walter, painter, 1848-77
Bromley, William, Secretary of State, 1664-1732
Bromley, William, engraver, 1769-1842
Brompton, John, chronicler, fl. 1198
Brompton, Richard, painter, 1790*
Bromyerde, John, D.D., Dominican, fl. 1390
Bromyerde, Philip, D.D., Dominican, fl. 1490
Brontë, Anne, "Acton Bell," novelist, 1848
Brontë, Charlotte, novelist, 1824-55
Brontë, Emily Jane, novelist, 1849
Brontë, Rev. Patrick, author, 1777-1861
Brook, Abraham, electrician, fl. 1789
Brook, Rev. Benjamin, 'Lives of the Puritans,' 1755-1848
Brook, Charles, philanthropist, 1813-72
Brook, David, Chief Baron of Exchequer, 1558*
Brook, Rev. Henry, M.A., master of Manchester School, 1757
Brook, John, translator, fl. 1582
Brookbank, Rev. Joseph, theological writer, 1612-1661*
Brooke. *See* Broke.
Brooke, Sir Basil, Catholic writer, fl. 1646
Brooke, Charles, Jesuit, 1777-1852
Brooke, Miss Charlotte, poet, 1793
Brooke, Christopher, poet, fl. 1614
Brooke, Elizabeth, Lady, religious writer, 1601-83
Brooke, Mrs. Frances, novelist and dramatist, 1789
Brooke, Fulke Greville, Lord, 1554-1628. *See* Greville.
Brooke, George, conspirator, 1603
Brooke, Gustavus Vaughan, tragedian, 1818-66
Brooke, Henry, 'The Fool of Quality,' 1706-83
Brooke, Henry, painter, 1738-1806
Brooke, Humphrey, M.D., physician, 1617-93
Brooke, Rev. James, divine, 1725
Brooke, Sir James, Rajah of Sarawak, 1803-68
Brooke, John, Lord Cobham, 1506
Brooke, John, translator, 1582
Brooke, John Charles, F.S.A., Somerset Herald, 1748-94
Brooke, Ralph, York Herald, 1551-1625
Brooke, Richard, F.S.A., antiquary, 1861
Brooke, Sir Robert. *See* Broke.
Brooke, Robert, colonel, fl. 1795
Brooke, Robert Greville, 2nd Lord, 1653. *See* Greville.
Brooke, William Henry, A.R.A., painter, 1772-1860
Brookes, Joshua, F.R.S., anatomist, 1761-1833
Brookes, Richard, physician and author, fl. 1750
Brookesby, Bartholomew, conspirator, 1618
Brooking, Charles, marine painter, 1723-59
Brooks, Charles Shirley, novelist and journalist, 1815-74
Brooks, Ferdinand, *alias* Hugh Green, Catholic priest, 1584*, ex. 1642
Brooks, Gabriel, calligrapher, 1704-41
Brooks, James, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester, 1512-59
Brooks, or Brookes, John, engraver, fl. 1756
Brooks, Rev. Thomas, Puritan, 1608-80
Brooks, William, calligrapher, 1696-1749
Brookshaw, Richard, draughtsman and engraver, 1736*, fl. 1804
Broom, Herbert, LL.D., legal writer, 1882
Broome, William, LL.D., poet, 1745
Broomfield, Matthew, Welsh poet, fl. 1550
Brothers, Richard, the "Prophet," 1760*-1824
Brotherton, Edward, founder of Education Aid Society, 1866
Brotherton, Joseph, M.P., politician, 1857
Brough, Robert Barnabas, comic writer, 1828-60
Brougham, Rev. Henry, divine, 1665-98
Brougham, Henry, Lord Brougham and Vaux, 1779-1868
Broughton, Arthur, botanist, fl. 1794
Broughton, Charles, mathematician, 1823
Broughton, Hugh, Hebraist, 1549-1612
Broughton, John, pugilist, 1702-89
Broughton, John Cam Hobhouse, Lord, 1786-1869. *See* Hobhouse.
Broughton, Richard, Catholic historian, 1634
Broughton, Samuel Daniel, army surgeon, 1787-1837
Broughton, Rev. Thomas, divine and biographer, 1704-74
Broughton, Rev. Thomas, M.A., Methodist, 1712-77
Broughton, Thomas Duer, colonel, 1778-1835
Broughton, William Grant, D.D., Bishop of Australia, 1789-1853
Broughton, William Robert, naval commander, 1821
Broun, John Allan, F.R.S., astronomer, 1817-79
Broun, Sir Richard, Bart., miscellaneous writer, 1801-58
Brouncker, William, Viscount Brouncker, 1620*-84
Broune, James, LL.D., historian of the Highlands, 1793-1841
Browell, William, governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1759-1831
Brown, Andrew, D.D., professor at Edinburgh, 1834
Brown, Andrew, Irish journalist, 1847
Brown, Arnold, traveller, fl. 1623
Brown, Sir Charles, M.D., physician, 1747-1827
Brown, David, landscape painter, fl. 1797
Brown, Rev. David, chaplain in India, 1763-1812
Brown, George, Benedictine, 1628
Brown, Rev. George, nonjuror, 1650-1730
Brown, George, D.D., Catholic bishop, 1856
Brown, Sir George, G.C.B., general, 1790-1865
Brown, Gilbert, Abbot of Sweetheart, 1612
Brown, Ignatius, Irish Jesuit, 1630-79
Brown, Isaac Baker, surgeon, 1812-73
Brown, J. C., A.R.S.A., painter, 1805-67
Brown, James, M.D., physician, 1733
Brown, James, traveller and scholar, 1709-88
Brown, James, D.D., Catholic bishop, 1881
Brown, John, serjeant painter to Henry VIII.
Brown, John, D.D., 'History of Poetry,' 1715-66
Brown, Rev. John, 'Self-Interpreting Bible,' 1722-87
Brown, John, Gaelic poet, fl. 1785
Brown, John, Scotch artist, 1752-87
Brown, John, M.D., founder of Brunonian system of medicine, 1735-88
Brown, John, writer on factories, 1829
Brown, Rev. John, Scotch divine, 1754-1832
Brown, John, D.D., Scotch divine, 1784-1858
Brown, John, 'The North-West Passage,' 1797-1861
Brown, John, M.D., 'Rab and his Friends,' 1882
Brown, John, the Queen's servant, 1883
Brown, Joseph, M.D., physician, 1784-1868
Brown, Lancelot, "Capability Brown," 1715-83
Brown, Levinus, Jesuit, 1671-1709
Brown, Mather, painter, 1760*-1831
Brown, Neil. *See* Brown, Sir Robert.
Brown, Oliver Madox, author and painter, 1855-74
Brown, Peter, botanical painter, fl. 1791
Brown, Rawdon Lubbock, historian, 1804-83

Brown, Sir Richard, Bart., diplomatist, 1682
Brown, Richard, M.D., physician, fl. 1794
Brown, Richard, architectural draughtsman, fl. 1845
Brown, Robert, founder of the Brownists, 1630
Brown, Robert, decorative painter, 1753
Brown, Sir Robert, formerly Neil Brown, diplomatist, 1760
Brown, Robert, agricultural writer, 1757-1831
Brown, Robert, D.C.L., F.R.S., botanist, 1773-1858
Brown, Sir Samuel, inventor, 1776-1852
Brown, Samuel, chemist and essayist, 1817-56
Brown, Stephen, Carmelite, fl. 1340
Brown, Thomas, biographer, fl. 1513
Brown, Thomas, translator, fl. 1570
Brown, Thomas, humorous poet, 1704
Brown, Prof. Thomas, M.D., Scotch metaphysician, 1778-1820
Brown, Thomas Joseph, D.D., Catholic prelate, 1798-1880
Brown, Ulysses Maximilian de, general, 1705-57
Brown, William, admiral, 1779*, fl. 1814
Brown, William, D.D., 'Antiquities of the Jews,' 1767-1835
Brown, Sir William, Bart., M.P., benefactor to Liverpool, 1784-1864
Brown, William Lawrence, D.D., controversialist, 1755-1830
Brownhill, Thomas Robson, actor, 1864. *See* Robson, Frederick.
Browne, Alexander, engraver and writer, fl. 1677
Browne, Andrew, Scotch physician, fl. 1707
Browne, Sir Anthony, judge, 1567
Browne, Anthony, Viscount Montagu, 1592
Browne, Arthur, LL.D., Greek professor at Dublin, 1805
Browne, David, writing master, fl. 1622
Browne, Edward, poetical writer, fl. 1640
Browne, Edward, M.D., F.R.S., physician, 1642-1708
Browne, Felicia Dorothea. *See* Hemans.
Browne, George, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, 1556*
Browne, George, Count de, Irish soldier of fortune, 1698-1792
Browne, Hablot Knight, book illustrator, 1815-82
Browne, Henry, chemist and inventor, 1831
Browne, Rev. Henry, M.A., classical scholar, 1804-75
Browne, Isaac Hawkins, F.R.S., poet, 1705-60
Browne, Isaac Hawkins, D.C.L., M.P., theological writer, 1745-1818
Browne, Rev. James, theological writer, 1616*-95*
Browne, James, LL.D., 'History of the Highlands,' 1793-1841
Browne, John, mathematical instrument maker, fl. 1656
Browne, John, surgeon, 1642-1700*
Browne, John, engraver, 1741-1801
Browne, John, M.D., physician, 1810
Browne, John Ross, traveller, 1817-75
Browne, Joseph, LL.D., M.D., charlatan, fl. 1705
Browne, Joseph, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, 1700-67
Browne, Lancelot, M.D., physician, 1605
Browne, Lyde, virtuoso, 1787
Browne, Lyde, lieutenant-colonel, 1802
Browne, Moses, divine and poet, 1703-87
Browne, Patrick, M.D., 'History of Jamaica,' 1720*-90
Browne, Peter, Bishop of Cork, 1735
Browne, Robert, painter, fl. 1740
Browne, Rev. Samuel, of Shrewsbury, 1575-1632
Browne, Samuel, judge, 1668
Browne, Simon, Dissenting minister, 1680*-1732
Browne, Thomas, B.D., master of Westminster School, 1585
Browne, Thomas, Canon of Windsor, 1604-73
Browne, Sir Thomas, M.D., 'Religio Medici,' 1605-82
Browne, Thomas, M.D., physician, 1675-1710
Browne, Thomas, Garter King of Arms, 1708-80
Browne, Capt. Thomas Gunter, miscellaneous writer, 1757-1835*
Browne, William, M.A., 'Britannia's Pastorals,' 1590-1645
Browne, William, botanist, 1628-78
Browne, Sir William, M.D., miscellaneous writer, 1692-1774
Browne, William, gem engraver, 1749-1825
Browne, William George, traveller, 1768-1814
Browning, Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett, poet, 1809-61
Browning, John, D.D., divine, fl. 1584
Brownlow, Richard, legal writer, fl. 1661
Brownrig, Ralph, Bishop of Exeter, 1592-1659
Brownrigg, William, M.D., F.R.S., medical writer, 1711-1800
Brownswerd, John, Latin poet, 1540-89
Broxholme, Noel, M.D., physician, 1748
Bruce, Archibald, Secessionist minister, 1746-1816
Bruce, David, King David II., 1324-71. *See* David.
Bruce, David, M.D., F.R.S., physician, fl. 1688
Bruce, Sir Edward, King of Ireland, 1275*-1318
Bruce, Edward, Lord Kinloss, Master of the Rolls, 1549-1611
Bruce, Sir Frederick William Adolphus, G.C.B., diplomatist, 1814-67
Bruce, James, traveller, 1730-94
Bruce, Rev. James, M.A., essayist, 1806*
Bruce, James, journalist and author, 1861
Bruce, James, 8th Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, 1811-63
Bruce, Sir James Lewis Knight, D.C.L., F.R.S., judge, 1791-1866
Bruce, John, F.R.S., writer on India, 1745-1826
Bruce, John, F.S.A., antiquary, 1802-69
Bruce, Michael, Scotch poet, 1746-67
Bruce, Peter Henry, traveller, 1692-1757
Bruce, Robert de, 1st Lord of Annandale, 1141
Bruce, or De Brus, Robert, Bruce the competitor, 1210-95
Bruce, or De Brus, Robert, Earl of Carrick, 1304
Bruce, or De Brus, Robert, King of Scotland, 1274*-1329
Bruce, Robert, Scotch-divine, 1556*-1631
Bruce, Major-General Robert, governor of Prince of Wales, 1813-62
Bruce, Thomas, 7th Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, 1766-1841
Bruce, William, Scotch writer, fl. 1479
Bruce, Sir William, architect, 1710
Bruckner, John, Lutheran divine, 1726-1804
Brudenell, Sir Robert, judge, 1531
Bruen, John, Lutheran divine, 1560-1625
Bruerne, Richard, Provost of Eton, 1565
Brugis, Thomas, surgeon, fl. 1670
Brummel, George Bryan, Beau Brummel, 1778-1840
Brunæus, Thomas, divine, 1380
Brunel, Isambard Kingdom, civil engineer, 1806-59
Brunel, Sir Marc Isambard, civil engineer, 1769-1849
Brunfeld, Nicholas, chronicler
Bruning, Anthony, Jesuit, 1716-76
Bruning, John, Jesuit, 1739-1802
Brunne, Robert de, or Mannyng, poet, fl. 1288. *See* Mannyng.
Brunning, Benjamin, Nonconformist divine, fl. 1660
Brunton, Elizabeth, actress, 1799-1860. *See* Yates.
Brunton, George, Scotch lawyer, 1799-1836
Brunton, Mrs. Mary, novelist, 1778-1818
Brunyard, William, Dominican, fl. 1350
Brwynllys, two Welsh poets of this name
Bryan, Augustine, classical scholar, 1726
Bryan, or Briant, Sir Francis, poet, 1548*
Bryan, Rev. John, historian, 1545
Bryan, John, D.D., divine and poet, 1675
Bryan, Mrs. Margaret, natural philosopher, fl. 1806
Bryan, Rev. Matthew, divine, 1698
Bryan, Michael, art critic, 1757-1821
Bryant, Charles, botanist, 18th cent.
Bryant, Jacob, antiquary, 1715-1804
Bryce, Rev. Alexander, geometrician, 1713-86
Bryce, David, R.S.A., architect, 1803-76
Bryce, James, LL.D., geologist, 1806-77
Brydal, or Bridal, John, lawyer and antiquary, 1635*-1704*
Brydges, Grey, Lord Chandos, 1621
Brydges, Sir Samuel Egerton, genealogist, 1762-1837
Brydone, Patrick, F.R.S., traveller, 1741*-1818
Brydone, Dr. William, C.B., surgeon-major Bengal army, 1795-1873
Bryer, Henry, engraver, 1799
Bryne, or Bryan, Albert, organist, fl. 1666
Brynknell. *See* Brinknell.
Bryskett, Lodowick, poet, 1611*
Bryson, Alexander, M.D., F.R.S., medical writer, 1802-69
Buc. *See* Buck.
Buccleuch, Dukes of. *See* Scott.
Bucer, Martin, Reformer, 1491-1550
Buchan, Alexander Comyn, 2nd Earl of, Constable of Scotland, 1289. *See* Comyn.
Buchan, Alexander Peter, M.D., physician, 1764-1824
Buchan, David, traveller, fl. 1834
Buchan, David Stewart Erskine, Earl of, 1742-1829. *See* Erskine.
Buchan, Mrs. Elspeth, Scotch sectary, 1738-91
Buchan, James Erskine, 6th Earl of, 1640. *See* Erskine.
Buchan, Peter, Scotch antiquary, 1790-1854
Buchan, William, M.D., physician, 1729-1805
Buchanan, Andrew, Lord Provost of Glasgow, 1691-1759
Buchanan, Sir Andrew, Bart., G.C.B., diplomatist, 1807-82
Buchanan, Claudius, D.D., Bengal chaplain, 1766-1815
Buchanan, David, Scotch writer, 1652
Buchanan, David, publisher, 1745-1812
Buchanan, David, publisher and journalist, 1779-1848
Buchanan, Dugald, Gaelic poet, 1716-68
Buchanan, Francis, M.D., F.R.S., writer on India, 1762-1829
Buchanan, George, Scotch historian and poet, 1506-82
Buchanan, George, civil engineer, 1852
Buchanan, John, Glasgow antiquary, 1802-78
Buchanan, John Cross, poet, 1803-39
Buchanan, Robert, miscellaneous writer, 1866
Buchanan, Prof. Robert, dramatist and poet, 1790*-1868*
Buchanan, Robert, D.D., Free Church leader, 1802-75
Buchanan, Robertson, civil engineer, 1770-1816
Buchanan, Walter, writer on art, 1777-1864
Buchanan, William, Scotch advocate, 1781-1863
Buchanan, William, art critic, 1777-1864

(To be continued.)

A PROPOSED ORIENTAL UNIVERSITY, MUSEUM, AND GUEST-HOUSE.

It will interest our readers to learn that the Royal Dramatic College is about to be devoted to a purpose which may become of the greatest use to this the largest Oriental empire of the world, as also to Eastern countries and scholars generally. Dr. Leitner, the founder of several institutions in England and India, has just purchased this building, together with ten acres of land, which will afford ample space for the erection of other edifices for the purposes of (*a*) an Oriental University, conducting the Oriental examinations of the Panjab University in Europe (just as some of the examinations of the University of London are conducted in several of the colonies), and forming a link between European and Eastern Orientalists in the production of original and translated works, and in the prosecution of research; (*b*) an Oriental Museum and Library, illustrating the same, for the promotion of Oriental literature, art, archæology, ethnology, industry, and commerce; (*c*) a free Panjab Guest-house, specially adapted to Mohammedans, Hindus, and Sikhs respectively. We propose to publish in an early issue further details regarding the University, the work of which seems to have been foreshadowed in a communication made by Prof. Bühler at the recent Leyden Oriental Congress. The Oriental Museum has already promises of valuable collections illustrating the past and present of several Eastern countries, and, above all, the influence of Greek art on Egypt, Asia Minor, Persia, and, perhaps, also India. The Oriental Guest-house, however, requires explanation. It is chiefly, if not entirely, intended for our Indian fellow subjects of good caste, who are, as a rule, deterred from availing themselves of the facilities which London affords for professional studies, and, indeed, even from visiting this country, by the non-existence of means whereby, if they so desire, they may follow their caste usages, which are often identified with the preservation of health and morality. The proposed free Guest-house is only thirty-seven minutes by the fast trains from Waterloo Station, thus enabling students who wish to frequent the Inns of Court, hospitals, or colleges to do so daily as conveniently and quickly as if they resided in a London suburb. The Guest-house has twenty dwellings, each composed of a bedroom, sitting-room, kitchen, scullery, and bathroom, which will be so arranged on the Hindu side that the most fastidious Brahmin may be able to cook his own food (at a very material reduction of the cost of living in England, no rent being charged for the quarters), and to follow his religious or caste usages without interference. He will then be able to return to India with unimpaired influence among his fellow countrymen, from whom, by loss of caste, so many natives now become alienated, to the injury of the cause of progress, of which they then generally cease to be trusted pioneers, to quote the words of a preliminary programme that has been put into our hands.

It is also intended to make arrangements for the tuition of Europeans and natives of good family for official careers in the East, and this country will, it is hoped, then be in a position not inferior to that of France, where all living Eastern languages are taught, free of cost, at the École des Langues Orientales Vivantes of Paris. During Dr. Leitner's absence in India the institution will be in charge of a well-known Orientalist, assisted by a resident staff of professors, if endowments are forthcoming, of which there can be no doubt after the liberality shown by several Panjab chiefs. Their historian, Mr. (now Sir) Lepel Griffin, is taking the greatest interest in the undertaking, and when in the Panjab mainly helped Dr. Leitner in the foundation of the Panjab University. Mr. (now Sir) Henry Sumner Maine, when in India in 1868, laid before the Council a scheme, written at his instance by Dr. Leitner, in which the advantages to natives of such an institution in or near London were pointed out. In that year, and again in 1877, the proposal received the countenance of the Panjab Government, and was strongly advocated by a provincial association, the Anjuman-i-Panjab, which has since August last pressed more particularly on the attention of the Indian public a project which ought to have been carried out long ago by this country.

MR. NICHOLAS TRÜBNER.

Our learned publishers are so few that the death of Nicholas Trübner, the founder and chief of the famous Ludgate Hill publishing house, is an incident to be noticed with feelings of lively regret in a literary journal. Mr. Trübner was also remarkable amongst publishers for the number of his literary friendships. Douglas Jerrold, Octave Delepierre (whose only child he married), Robert Bell, G. H. Lewes, W. R. Greg, J. Doran, Hepworth Dixon, and Prof. Palmer are only a few of the departed authors with whom he was closely associated. To not a few of the many living men and women of letters who went to it in the first instance for gossip with German scholars or American humourists, Trübner's house in Hamilton Terrace became a kind of second home, whither they hastened at any hour for sympathy in trouble, counsel in seasons of difficulty, and hearty congratulation in moments of triumph; for in private life he was one of those fervid and manifestly sincere men who win confidence without seeking it, and hold the affection of their friends no less firmly than they gain it readily. No one knew Trübner a little without wishing to know more of him; and to know more usually ended in knowing much of him, and not seldom in knowing him thoroughly. Were all Germans of his temper, one would never hear of their phlegm and coldness. With all his caution and

self-restraint in matters of business, he was a man of singularly pleasant and conciliatory address even to strangers, and a caricature of cordiality to those who were so fortunate as to gain his sympathy. So heartily did he throw himself into the interests of those he cared for, that time and labour were of no account to the busy man, provided their expenditure could contribute to a friend's advantage. To ask for an exercise of his influence was often to discover that he had noiselessly done the service required of him. The man so quick to further and rejoice in the successes of his friends was, of course, touched acutely by their misadventures. It is not long since a writer under a cross-fire of angry critics—a writer in whose fortunes Trübner had no pecuniary interest—remarked, "I shouldn't care a rush for the abuse if it did not make Trübner so miserable." Of course, also, the man who sympathized thus strongly with his friends magnified their good qualities prodigiously—an amiable propensity that, if it sometimes exposed his judgment to suspicion, afforded him the gratification of imagining he lived with the brightest and best of human kind.

Born at Heidelberg in 1817, Trübner had distinguished himself by his cleverness at the Gymnasium of his native town before he was apprenticed to Mohr, the Heidelberg publisher, who introduced him to the calling of his own selection. From Mohr's house he went, on the expiration of his apprenticeship, to Vandenhoek & Ruprecht, of Göttingen. Two years later he was with Hoffman & Campe, of Hamburg, whom he left for similar employment, under circumstances more conducive to his knowledge of publishing and literature, in the establishment of Wilmann, of Frankfort. Here he attracted the attention of the late Mr. William Longman, and in 1843 he was offered a place in the great house in Paternoster Row—an offer that was seized by the young man, who had for years been looking to London as the capital where he was most likely to become a great publisher. Nine years later he had acquired the comprehensive acquaintance with the literary commerce of Germany and England that gave him the self-confidence needful for his next and most hazardous step. Parting company with the Longmans, he started, greatly assisted by the late Mr. Nutt, on his own account in Paternoster Row, whence he moved, some ten years since, to the present quarters of Trübner & Co. in Ludgate Hill. He had not been long in business for himself when the writer of this notice met him for the first time at a dinner-table, where the talk of several men, notable already, or soon to become so, turned on the fortunes they would prefer above all others for themselves. Each of the party, with the exception of Trübner, had declared his desire for a success foreign to his powers and opportunities, when Trübner was pressed to reveal his highest ambition. "My ambition is my intention to be one of the first publishers of London," was the answer, uttered with a peculiar resoluteness and hearty thoroughness which left no room for doubt in the minds of his hearers that the ambition and intention would be realized. Probably they were realized even sooner than the sanguine speaker could hope. Trübner had not thrown up his clerkship three years before he was safe from misadventure, and confident of success more than adequate to his considerable ambition. For a while he was a publisher of *belles-lettres*, producing some of Charles Reade's best and most popular novels; and to the last he indulged in publishing the works and cultivating the society of some of the choicest American humourists. But the direction of his intellect was for philology, history, religious philosophy, and Oriental literature; and his place amongst publishers was made by the discretion and enterprise he displayed in producing books having reference to these subjects. That the position was no higher than his merits will be admitted by every one familiar with his *Oriental Record*. In truth, his place in "the trade" and the value of his services to literature were never fully recognized in London or in England. It was otherwise in America, with whose leading publishers he maintained close correspondence, in the several colonies that looked to him as their literary agent, and especially in British India, for whose benefit he produced the most important of his educational works. He did much for American bibliography, also for that of Australia. Trübner scarcely entered into competition with other London publishers. In gossiping about his affairs he liked to tell how few copies of his most largely circulated works passed to their readers through the hands of London booksellers, how little business he did with the great circulating libraries, how little was known to the "London trade" of the magnitude of his operations in Germany, America, and the British dependencies. How widely his commercial success differed from that of ordinary London booksellers is indicated by the number of the foreign decorations conferred in recognition of his literary services on the Ludgate Hill publisher, who wore the Crown Order of Prussia (third and fourth class), the Order of the Ernestine Branch of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, together with the Orders of Franz Joseph of Austria, St. Olaf of Sweden, the Lion of Zähringen, and the White Elephant.

Literary Gossip.

The title of Mr. Browning's new work will be 'Seriosa; being Divers Fancies of Dervish Ferishtah.' The topics chosen will, as the title indicates, be more serious than those usually handled in Mr. Browning's works, and the book will contain some of his deepest thoughts. The two mottoes of the volume to some extent explain its character. The first is taken from Jeremy Collier's Dictionary, article Shakspeare: "His genius was jocular; but when he pleased, he could be very serious." The second is: "You, Sir, I entertain for one of my Hundred; only I do not like the fashion of your garments: you 'll say they are Persian; but let them be changed." There are twelve "Fancies" in all. They are written in blank verse, and they are introduced by a lyric, while another lyric concludes the volume.

The Council of the Society of Authors are now engaged in incorporating themselves under the Acts provided for that purpose, with a view to the consolidation and stability of the association. It will be called, as soon as the memorandum and articles have been passed by the authorities, the "Incorporated Society of Authors." The vice-presidents—the list being as yet incomplete—now consist of the following: Rev. Dr. Allon, Mr. Matthew Arnold (for promotion of international copyright), Mr. R. D. Blackmore, Capt. Richard Burton, Mr. Wilkie Collins, the Bishop of Durham, Mr. Egerton Warburton, Prof. Michael Foster, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, Sir Fred. Goldsmid, Lord Houghton, Prof. Huxley, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Cardinal Manning, Mr. Herman Merivale, Mrs. Oliphant, Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. James Payn, Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. Charles Reade, Mr. G. A. Sala, Prof. Seeley, Prof. Skeat, Sir Henry Thompson, Prof. Tyndall, Canon Tristram, the Rev. Henry White, Mr. W. G. Wills, and Miss Charlotte Yonge. Others have been invited to become vice-presidents: one or two have declined for different reasons, some have accepted on conditions, and the rest have not yet replied. The Council have not made any effort to increase the number of their members pending the completion of their incorporation, but they have already received the adhesion of a large number of working men of letters.

Messrs. Nimmo & Bain propose to publish a collection of "The Elizabethan Dramatists," beginning with Christopher Marlowe, in three volumes, edited by Mr. A. H. Bullen. An edition of Middleton will follow in the autumn, and Middleton will be succeeded by Shirley. For Beaumont and Fletcher much time and labour will be required; but the editor has already commenced the arduous task, and will give the closest attention to the question, How far was Massinger concerned in the authorship of plays attributed to Beaumont and Fletcher? The remaining dramatists of this period will follow in due order. One of the chief features of this new edition of "The Elizabethan Dramatists" will be the fact that each work will be carefully edited and new notes given throughout. It ought to supersede the reprints of such editions as Gifford's 'Ben Jonson,' which are entirely out of date.

Messrs. William Blackwood & Sons have in the press an edition of David Laing's 'Select Remains of the Early Popular Poetry of Scotland,' originally published in 1822. The original edition contained very many inaccuracies and mistakes, which were subsequently corrected by David Laing in his own interleaved copy. This copy, after the dispersion of the Laing library, came into the possession of Mr. William Blackwood, and now forms the basis of the new edition which is to be brought out by his firm. The interleaved copy, in addition to notes, contained a project for reproducing the 'Early Metrical Tales,' published by him in 1826, and 'Golagrus and Gawayne, and other Ancient Poems,' 1827. These works will be comprised in three volumes, and will contain a memoir of David Laing, of whom they are designed to form a memorial. They will be edited by Mr. Small, Librarian of the Edinburgh University.

The lamented death of the Duke of Albany deprives the Royal Literary Fund of its chairman for its annual dinner next May. His Royal Highness had consented to preside on that occasion. Last year, it may be remembered, he took the chair at the dinner of the Printers' Corporation.

It is the intention of Mr. Bentley to add to his "Library of Favourite Novels" Mr. Sheridan Le Fanu's 'In a Glass Darkly.' It will be remembered that this was a work which had recently engaged the attention of Prince Leopold, who was much taken with its weird character.

The Royal Dublin Society, established "for the promotion of husbandry and other useful arts in Ireland," has received from Earl Spencer an official reply to its application for a new charter. His Excellency intimates that he cannot recommend that the Society should, as it proposes, be empowered to appoint fellows, or to style itself "The Royal Society of Dublin." He suggests that a new draft charter should be submitted, with a view to continue the existing powers of the Society and to provide for internal administrative changes. Lord

Spencer adds that he has communicated his views on these matters to the Lords of the Council on Education, and that they state that they have no objections to make to his proposals.

Miss Mary Robinson's poems, entitled 'The New Arcadia,' will be published by Messrs. Ellis & White immediately after Easter. Mr. Stock will bring out a volume of verse by Mr. William Sharp, called 'Earth's Voices.' Mr. Sharp is the author of 'The Human Inheritance,' a rather striking book, which we reviewed about two years ago.

The Monthly List of Parliamentary Papers for February, 1884, contains 4 Reports and Papers, 1883; 29 Reports and Papers in the House of Lords, and 37 in the House of Commons, for the current year; 65 Commons' Bills; and 44 Papers by Command. Under the first head will be found the Roll of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Index to the Fourth Report from the Select Committee on the Irish Land Law. Among the Commons' Reports and Papers are two accounts of the Post Office Telegraphs, one relating to capital and the other to income and expenditure; the Report of the Board of Trade on all Railway, Canal, Tramway, Gas, and Water Bills of Session 1884; and copy of Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration. Among the Bills are one to give further powers to the Metropolitan Board of Works (Water); an amendment of the Irish Land Law of 1881; Elections (Hours of Polling); and Marriage Hours Extension. The Papers by Command include the Ninth Report on Historical Manuscripts, the First Report of the Commissioners on the Metropolitan Sewage Discharge, and the Emigration Statistics of Ireland for the Year 1883.

The Council of the Royal Asiatic Society has unanimously voted an honorary grant of 25*l.* to the Rev. S. Beal, "in consideration of his eminent services to Oriental scholarship."

Messrs. Skeffington will publish next week a new work entitled 'Church Songs.' The words are chiefly by the Rev. S. Baring Gould, and the music is under the editorship of the Rev. H. Fleetwood Sheppard. Messrs. George Bell & Sons will also issue next week a little volume by Mr. Charles Mackeson, entitled 'Good Friday and Easter in a London Mission Room.'

The second edition of Mr. Waddington's 'English Sonnets by Living Writers' will contain additional sonnets by Mr. Theodore Watts, Mr. Andrew Lang, Miss Mathilde Blind, and Mr. Wilfrid Blunt ("Proteus").

The first volume of the Chartularies of the Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary, near Dublin, edited by Mr. John T. Gilbert, F.S.A., will be issued very soon in the series of "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland."

Prof. Jebb contributes to the April number of the *Glasgow University Review* an article on science and the classics, entitled 'A Lesson from Berlin.'

The Committee of the Athenæum Club made their third and final special election of the year on Tuesday, April 1st, selecting on that occasion the names of Sir Henry G. Elliot, G.C.B., Mr. James Cotter Morison, and Prof. H. W. Moseley, F.R.S.

The report of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language speaks in somewhat desponding terms of the teaching of Irish in the national schools. Otherwise the Society seems to be making progress. The Council has decided on publishing 'Oidhe Cloinne Tuirend,' or the 'Fate of the Children of Tuireann,' a companion volume (though considerably larger) to the 'Children of Lir.' It will be brought out uniformly with the Society's series. The Council has also appointed a committee to take steps for the preparation of a cheap Irish dictionary for schools. The Rev. James MacSwiney, S.J., is engaged on an Irish dictionary for advanced students interested in the study of old Irish.

At a public meeting held at Aberdeen to discuss the propriety of adopting the Free Libraries Act in that city, its adoption was decided on by a majority of 627. 891 votes were recorded for, and 264 against.

Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co. will issue immediately a translation of 'The English in Egypt, England and the Madhi, Arabi and the Suez Canal,' from the French of Lieut.-Col. Hennebert. The original was recently published in Paris.

An exceedingly handsome celestial globe by Coronelli, measuring four feet in diameter, and bearing date 1693, has lately been presented by Mr. A. V. Newton, of Chancery Lane, to the Trustees of the British Museum. The constellations were designed by Arnold Deuvez, and engraved by J. B. Nolin. The globe has been placed in the King's Library of the British Museum.

The Rev. C. H. Evelyn White has written a 'History and Description of the Parish Church of St. Margaret, Ipswich, with an Account of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, or Christ Church.' It contains gleanings from the register, and it is supplemented by a sketch of the arrangements, ornaments, and worship of the parish church from the twelfth century to the present time, and of the successive changes introduced, with especial regard to the orders issued during the episcopate of Bishop Matthew Wren.

The April number of the newly started *Andover Review* will contain articles by Prof. Porter, of Yale College, and other American divines. Among the book notices will be a review, by one of the American revisers, of Dean Burgon's late volume.

Prof. Monier Williams is now at Paris, on his way home from India. He is seeking a *collaborateur* to aid him in bringing out a second edition of his 'Sanskrit-English Dictionary.'

An antiquary writes regarding the lamentable destruction of documents belonging to the see of Durham and lodged in a building within the precincts of the episcopal palace at Bishop Auckland:—

"In a building adjoining the gateway of the episcopal palace of the Bishop of Durham a large number of documents—how valuable it is impossible now to say—were preserved until a short time ago. It seems that this building was required for the holding of clerical meetings and other purposes; and in order to make it more convenient for these, the documents, which had hitherto found a safe repository there, were removed, and without, apparently, any proper examination having been made, were destroyed. A few of them were happily rescued, and judging from these some reasonable conjecture may be arrived at with regard to the nature of the mass of the documents. Among those which have been preserved are a survey of Allertonshire—an ancient possession of the Church of Durham—made in the middle of the seventeenth century; an inventory of the contents of the episcopal castle at Durham in the middle of the eighteenth century; a complete list of Roman Catholics resident within the city of Durham in the year 1700; a report to the Bishop from Sir William Williamson, Sheriff of the County of Durham, and certain justices of the peace, about proceedings against Papists in 1743; and a list of the rolls and other muniments formerly kept in the auditor's office at Durham, but now removed and placed somewhere among the enormous mass of valuable material, locked up and practically inaccessible, within the offices of the Ecclesiastical Commission or of some of its officials. Who is the person responsible for the unwarranted destruction I do not know; but it is most desirable that the public should be made acquainted with what has taken place, and that it should be made known by whose authority these valuable records have been destroyed."

It will be a source of satisfaction to many interested in German literature to hear that Herr F. von Bodenstedt is at length recovering from the long and wearing illness from which he has been suffering, and in the hope of regaining once more entire health and strength he is about to make a stay in Rome, where some thirty-six years ago he recovered from a serious illness.

The forthcoming part of Mr. Foster's *Collectanea Genealogica* will contain a treatise by Mr. J. H. Round on 'The Barony of Ruthven of Freeland,' vindicating the justice of Riddell's views, in reply to recent efforts to substantiate the title.

M. Émile Zola and M. Alphonse Daudet are said to be both busily engaged on new novels. M. Zola proposes to call his book 'Germinal.' It is to treat of Socialism. He has been visiting the Anzin district to familiarize himself with the *patois* of the miners, which he proposes to introduce into his story. M. Daudet's book is to treat of an unhappy love story, and is to be called 'Sappho,' after its heroine. It will appear in the form of *feuilleton* in a new daily paper, of which M. Aurélien Scholl is editor, towards the end of this month.

A new translation of the 'Tao Tê Ching' will shortly be published by Mr. Frederic H. Balfour, editor of the *North China Herald*, Shanghai, and author of 'The Divine Classic of Nan-hua.' Several other classics of the Taoist school will be included in the same volume, most of them hitherto quite unknown to European scholars.

SCIENCE

THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION.

If eagerness to exhibit be a true forecast of desire to inspect, the coming show at South Kensington bids fair to rival its predecessor in popularity. It is reported that application has already been made by British exhibitors alone for space five times as great as that actually at the disposal of the Executive Council. Nor are the manifestations of activity confined to the exhibitors. Committees and sub-committees are busily at work, popular handbooks and treatises are being prepared, and arrangements for demonstrating the objects and distinctive

features of the various exhibits are being made. A perusal of the names of the members of the general committee shows how wide an interest is taken in the scheme amongst philanthropists and men of science in every branch; while a study of the names of those on the working sub-committees affords another proof of the paradoxical truth that those who are busiest in their profession have most time to devote to the public good. As a typical example, and by no means an exceptional one, of self-sacrifice to love of science, we may mention the case of a well-known physician who has temporarily withdrawn himself from a large and lucrative practice in order to write one of the popular handbooks for this exhibition. In like manner we hear of architects and engineers in the full tide of their professional career giving up many a valuable working hour to ensure the success of this undertaking.

All this is so promising that we would call the attention of the Executive Council to one point of detail on which they are believed to have come to a determination which may be inevitable, but is certainly unfortunate. In the memoranda for the guidance of exhibitors drawn up by the sub-committees and approved by the Executive Council, under the head of "Water Supply and Sanitation of the Dwelling-house," we find the following statement: "With a view of bringing before the public examples not only of thoroughly good sanitary arrangements, but also of the defects existing in ordinary houses, the committee have, with the sanction of the Executive Council, undertaken to supervise the erection of two model dwellings in the grounds of the exhibition, one of which will show, as far as can be done on the limited scale, a house with good sanitary arrangements, while the other will show the usual defects. In the latter case no attempt will be made to exaggerate the ordinary conditions; but the object will be to reproduce accurately a state of things unfortunately but too common."

Accordingly members were selected from the sub-committees representing special knowledge on the various divisions connected with "the dwelling," viz., water supply and drainage, construction and fittings, and heating, lighting, ventilating, and smoke abatement. They had, we believe, commenced their labours and made some progress, when the Executive Council on reconsideration thought these model houses would be too costly and revoked their approval, suggesting that plans, drawings, and models of the various sanitary appliances, good and bad, represented separately, should be substituted for the houses fitted with the same. We cannot but think this reversal of policy most unfortunate. If the cost of erecting the two model dwellings is absolutely beyond the means at the disposal of the Executive Council, there is an end of the matter, unless, indeed, further guarantees are forthcoming; but if the erection is considered too costly only in a relative sense when compared to the amounts devoted to other exhibits, it might be well that the subject should be earnestly reconsidered.

It is probable that the Council, consisting for the most part of men of exceptional ability and educational training, do not appreciate the difficulty felt by the public at large in mentally realizing the combined effect of separate plans or models, however well illustrated and explained. It may be they master the action of the several parts perfectly. They may understand the properties of a syphon and the mechanism of a waste preventer; they may know how water running down one pipe may make a vacuum and "suck" another pipe in connexion with it, and may appreciate the advantage of a ventilating shaft, and the benefit of disconnecting the scullery sink from the drains: all this and a great deal more they may know, and they may admire and take an intelligent interest in many of the ingenious contrivances exhibited, and yet have no conception of the system of which these are intended to form parts.

Let all the various appliances for water supply, drainage, and ventilation be fixed and fitted in their relative places and actually working, and the system is easily understood. But let the component parts be exhibited separately, and we fear, in spite of arrangement, explanation, and key plans, the lesson to be taught will remain "*caviare* to the general."

Since the above was in type the Executive Council have sanctioned the further expenditure of some three hundred pounds by the sub-committee to whom the subject of sanitary and insanitary dwellings had been referred. This may, it is to be hoped, at least enable the appliances to be fixed in their relative positions on some perpendicular plane representing the side of a house. It cannot but be matter for regret, however, that the scheme should not be carried out in its entirety.

It is said on good authority that the cost of reproducing in facsimile the external view of the houses forming a City street in the olden times will amount to nearly ten thousand pounds. This will no doubt be popular and draw the gate-money, but apart from scenic effect its serious interest is rather antiquarian than sanitarian. It is rather an accessory than a main object in a Health Exhibition. Cannot a few hundreds of pounds more be spared for the models of sanitary and insanitary dwelling-houses?

MENTAL EVOLUTION IN ANIMALS.

Perhaps the controversy on this subject going on in your pages will be shortened if you allow me to make known the following extracts from the 'Principles of Psychology,' published nearly twenty-nine years ago. Though they are detached, their meanings and implications are sufficiently clear:—

"Though it is manifest that reflex and instinctive sequences are not determined by the experiences of the *individual* organism manifesting them; yet there still remains the hypothesis that they are determined by the experiences of the *race* of organisms forming its ancestry, which by infinite repetition in countless successive generations have established these sequences as organic relations."—P. 526.

"The modified nervous tendencies produced by such new habits of life, are also bequeathed."—P. 526.

"That is to say, the tendencies to certain combinations of psychical changes have become organic."—P. 527.

"The doctrine that the connections among our ideas are determined by experience, must, in consistency, be extended not only to all the connections established by the accumulated experiences of every individual, but to all those established by the accumulated experiences of every race."—P. 529.

"Here, then, we have one of the simpler forms of instinct, which, under the requisite conditions, must necessarily be established by accumulated experiences."—P. 547.

"And manifestly, if the organization of inner relations in correspondence with outer relations, results from a continual registration of experiences," &c.—P. 551.

"On the one hand, Instinct may be regarded as a kind of organized memory; on the other hand, Memory may be regarded as a kind of incipient instinct."—Pp. 555-6.

"Memory, then, pertains to all that class of psychical states which are in process of being organized. It continues so long as the organizing of them continues; and disappears when the organization of them is complete. In the advance of the correspondence, each more complex class of phenomena which the organism acquires the power of recognizing, is responded to at first irregularly and uncertainly; and there is then a weak remembrance of the relations. By multiplication of experiences, this remembrance becomes stronger, and the response more certain. By further multiplication of experiences, the internal relations are at last automatically organized in correspondence with the external ones; and so, conscious memory passes into unconscious or organic memory. At the same time, a new and still more complex order of experiences is thus rendered appreciable; the relations they present occupy the memory in place of the simpler one; they become gradually organized; and, like the previous ones, are succeeded by others more complex still."—P. 563.

"Just as we saw that the establishment of those compound reflex actions which we call instincts, is comprehensible on the principle that inner relations are, by perpetual repetition, organized into correspondence with outer relations; so, the establishment of those consolidated, those indissoluble, those instinctive mental relations constituting our ideas of Space and Time, is comprehensible on the same principle."—P. 579.

The pagings of these extracts refer to the first edition of the 'Principles of Psychology,' published in July, 1855. Had that work been written after the publication of Mr. Darwin's 'Origin of Species,' instead of four years previously, I should probably have recognized the natural selection of favourable variations as one factor. As it is, I have ascribed the entire process of mental evolution in all its forms and degrees to the inheritance of accumulated modifications of structure consequent upon modifications of function: successively higher grades of conscious actions passing, by constant repetitions, into unconscious or automatic actions, and so forming organized faculty. I still hold that inheritance of functionally-produced modifications is the chief factor throughout the *higher* stages of organic evolution, bodily as well as mental (see 'Principles of Biology,' § 166), while I recognize the truth that throughout the lower stages survival of the fittest is the chief factor, and in the lowest the almost exclusive factor. Herbert Spencer.

*** Mr. Butler gives the chief of the above passages on pp. 228 and 254 of his new book of 'Selections,' and points out as well that Lewes's phrase "lapsing of intelligence" was really derived from "the lapsing of reason into instinct" given in 'Psychology,' i. 456 (second edition).

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

There is little but what is of strictly political interest in the new Blue-book on Asia issued yesterday (Friday). The papers commence at the close of 1881, and deal mainly with reports and explanations concerning supposed Russian military movements near Merv. A rather interesting geographical description of the Russian Transcaspian province, by Mr. A. Condie Stephen, finds place, in the course of which he discusses the old but still obscure question of the former course of the Oxus. Mr. Stephen thinks it would take some decades for the river to be turned into its old bed and reach the Caspian; and he dissents from the view held by Conolly, and supported by later authorities, as to the existence of a southern arm of the Oxus, which flowed past the ancient city of Mestorian. We regret to find no reports from Col. Stewart, though those from Mr. Stephen are duly inserted. The explanation is probably to be found in the fact that Col. Stewart reports to the Indian authorities, and the present Blue-book is compiled by the Foreign Office. Still there are some Indian documents inserted, notably a characteristic letter from the Amir of Afghanistan thanking the Viceroy for his offer of a subsidy of twelve lakhs per annum, and mentioning (apparently in reply to some communication from the Indian Government) that he had written to the governors of Balkh and Badakshan for them to send a statement of the northern boundaries of Afghanistan, indicating every frontier village and hamlet. This, it may be observed *en passant*, is not so much needed as the demarcation on the spot of the gap from Khojah Saleh to Sarakhs. There is also in the Blue-book a description of M. Lessar's more recent journey through Meshed and Sarakhs to Merv, and thence to Charjui, on the Oxus, and to Khiva. He fixes the population of Merv at about 150,000—a somewhat different figure from the 10,000 mentioned by the Duke of Argyll in the recent debate in the Lords. As to the condition of Turkomania, we learn that the northern part of the Kara-Kum desert, towards Khiva, is completely pacified; the central part is somewhat dangerous; and in the southern portion, from Khorassan to Merv, and thence to Bokhara,

danger abounds everywhere, the Sariks being apparently the most troublesome of the various tribes.

The Amou-Darya exploring expedition, the chief staff of which consists of Major-General Gloukovsky and five Engineer officers, is about to resume its work. Its more immediate object is now to report upon the practicability of establishing water communication between the Caspian Sea and the Amou-Darya.

Dr. Emil Riebeck, well known in Germany for his interest in science, has undertaken the expense of an expedition to the Niger. For the leader he has selected Herr Gottlob Krause, favourably known for his devotion to linguistic and ethnographical studies, which he has prosecuted at Tripoli. By means of intercourse with Mohammedan pilgrims from Central Africa he has acquired a knowledge of the Hausa and Fulah languages, and otherwise prepared himself for the enterprise. He will proceed up the Niger to Lokója, at which place the Binue and Quorra branches of that great river unite. From this position he will operate right and left, commencing with the Quorra, and Kipo Hill, near Egga, already occupied by an English missionary society, will be the headquarters for the present of this purely scientific mission. His inquiries will extend over every branch of physical and intellectual knowledge, and he is unconnected with any commercial or religious society. The results of his investigations will be published from time to time in a serial at Berlin specially devoted to Dr. Riebeck's Niger expedition.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith has published in the *Transactions* of the Essex Archæological Society an account of the remains discovered in an ancient cemetery at Saffron Walden, within the entrenchments of a prehistoric camp. About 150 skeletons were exposed in all, of both sexes and of various ages. From the measurements of skulls which are given, they appear to be mostly dolichocephalic, though it is remarked that the contour of the skulls varied exceedingly. No vestige of any kind of coffin was observed, but traces of some kind of cloth occurred. Beneath the graves pits were discovered worked in the chalk. Some stone hammers, a flint core, and fragments of ancient British pottery were found, with a considerable number of Roman-British and Anglo-Saxon objects, indicating a long continued use of the cemetery. The work is illustrated by twelve plates by the late Mr. Parish.

A collection of casts of stone carvings from Central America, formed by M. Désiré Charnay, in the course of his recent expedition to Mexico, Guatemala, and Yucatan, undertaken at the instance of Mr. Pierre Lorillard, is now being arranged for public exhibition in the National Museum at Washington. According to an account published by Mr. F. W. True, of the Smithsonian Institution, in the *Century*, there are in all eighty-two pieces of various shapes and sizes, the majority being in the form of rectangular tablets of inscriptions; and they are arousing not only the astonishment but the enthusiasm of the archæologists of Washington. They comprise casts of the famous altar of the so-called Temple of the Cross at Palenque, of a second altar discovered in 1879 in a small building at a short distance from the other, of that of the "Temple of the Sun," of the carvings on the "sun stone" of Mexico city, and many others. M. Charnay conjectures that the period of the rise and downfall of the Toltec civilization in Central America may be brought within seven centuries.

Owing to the courtesy of Mr. Bosworth Smith, we have before us an interesting letter by Mr. H. A. Brown, regarding some explorations he has been making in Minorca. He has visited a remarkable cave city which has not been properly explored:—

"The locality is a wild-looking inlet between high cliffs. In these cliffs are a vast number of rock-hewn caves—possibly 300. Such tradition as there is concerning this most curious spot ascribes it to the Phœnicians; but we concur in thinking that it is the work of a much earlier people.....In some of the larger ones there are evidences of considerable development; for instance, in one of the largest are three recesses in the wall, some 2 ft. from the ground, a sort of rock divan, while several have ante-chambers communicating with the main room; but, on the other hand, the smaller are mere holes in the rock, having, however, in some cases, a sill, or threshold, distinctly raised above the level of the floor. It seems to us that this disparity may be accounted for in three ways: either the people during a long occupation advanced in the construction of their dwellings, or the smaller caves are merely the tombs of the inhabitants of the larger, or possibly the chiefs inhabited the large and the people the small caves.....The small caves are all in a more or less inaccessible position, but having entered one near the ground we commenced to dig. At about 9 to 12 inches down we came upon the bones of animals and two most remarkable skulls. Being compelled by pressure of time to move on, we went round the inlet and entered a cave on the other side, higher up the cliff than the former. Immediately after removing the loose sand, we came to thick, black earth, and the first stroke of the hatchet brought up some human bones, and by the time we were obliged to leave, the best part of a skeleton was unearthed, including several pieces of the skull. The majority of the bones were of a reddish colour, but all in one corner were perfectly black, either from extreme age or the action of fire."

Mr. Brown subsequently caught his Minorcan cook in the act of putting some of the bones into the stewing-pan. She insisted they would be "Muy bueno," and was not dismayed by the information they were human bones. We must defer till next week the account of Mr. Brown's further explorations.

SOCIETIES.

Royal.—*March* 27.—The President in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Notes on the Varieties and Morphology of the Human Lachrymal Bone and its Accessory Ossicles,' by Prof. Macalister,—'On the Electro-chemical Equivalent of Silver, and on the Absolute Electro-motive Force of Clark Cells,' Preliminary Notice, by Lord Rayleigh,—and 'On the Natural and Artificial Fertilization of Herring Ova,' by Prof. Ewart.

Royal Society of Literature.—*March* 26.—Mr. J. Haynes in the chair.—Mr. C. H. E. Carmichael read a paper 'On Grotius and the Literary History of the Law of Nations,' in which he traced the connexion between the principal work of the great Dutch publicist and the earlier and less known writings on the subject by Gratian, St. Thomas Aquinas, Honoré Bouet, Christine de Pisan, and others. Mr. Carmichael then reviewed the relations between Gentili and Grotius, and called attention to the recent publications of M. Nys and of Prof. Rivier, of Brussels, and of Dr. Opzoomer, of Amsterdam, on Grotius and on his principal predecessors. He also noticed some of the chief controversies in which Grotius took part and their position at the present day in the accepted Law of Nations, showing on what points the doctrine of Grotius had been rejected and on what it had prevailed.

Chemical. — *March* 31. — *Anniversary Meeting.*—Dr. W. H. Perkin, President, in the chair.—The President read his annual address.—The number of Fellows is at present 1,324. During the past twelve months the Society has lost by death nineteen Fellows, including Sir C. W. Siemens, Messrs. W. Spottiswoode, J. T. Way, and J. Young.—The Longstaff Medal was awarded to Mr. O'Sullivan.—The following Officers and Council were elected: *President*, Dr. W. H. Perkin; *Vice-Presidents*, Sir F. A. Abel, Warren De La Rue, E. Frankland, J. H. Gilbert, J. H. Gladstone, A. W. Hofmann, W. Odling, Sir Lyon Playfair, H. E. Roscoe, A. W. Williamson, P. Griess, G. D. Liveing, E. Schunck, T. E. Thorpe, A. Voelcker, and W. Weldon; *Secretaries*, H. E. Armstrong and J. M. Thomson; *Foreign Secretary*, H. Müller; *Treasurer*, W. J. Russell; *Members of Council*, E. Atkinson, H. T. Brown, T. Carnelly, M. Carteighe, R. J. Friswell, W. R. E. Hodgkinson, D. Howard, F. R. Japp, R. Meldola, R. Messel, C. O'Sullivan, and C. Schorlemmer.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—*April* 1.—Sir J. W. Bazalgette, C.B., President, in the chair.—It was announced that the Council had recently transferred seven gentlemen to the class of Members, and had admitted sixteen as Students of the Institution.—At the monthly ballot, four Members, seventeen Associate Members, and one Associate were elected.—The paper read was 'On Experiments on the Composition and Destructive Distillation of Coal,' by Mr. W. Foster.

Society of Arts.—*March* 31.—Prof. C. Roberts delivered the third of his course of Cantor Lectures 'On the Alloys used in Coinage.'

April 1.—Major-General Sir F. Goldsmid in the chair.—A paper 'On the Rivers Congo and Niger, Entrances to Mid Africa,' was read before the Foreign and Colonial Section by Mr. R. Capper.

April 2.—Cardinal Manning in the chair.—Six candidates were elected Members.—A paper 'On the Dwellings of the Poor of Great Cities' was read by Mr. E. Hoole.

Society of Biblical Archæology.—*April* 1.—Dr. S. Birch, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On the Life and Social Position of Hebrew Women in Biblical Times,' by Dr. Chotzner,—and 'On Technological Terms in Ancient Semitic Culture and Folk-lore,' by the Rev. A. Löwy.

Historical.—*March* 20.—Dr. Zerffi in the chair.—Col. G. B. Malleson, Dr. J. B. Lindsley, and Messrs. A. Corbould, W. Heggerty, R. Laishley, W. Morris, and H. M. Stephens were elected Fellows.—Mr. C. J. Stone read a paper 'On Historical Suggestions in the Mahábhárata.'

Aristotelian.—*March* 31.—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, President, in the chair.—A discussion took place on 'Hume's "Treatise of Human Nature": "Of Pride and Humility," and "Of Love and Hatred,"' introduced by Mr. W. E. Beeton.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Musical Association, 5.—'The Maltreatment of Music,' Mr. J. S Shedlock.
— Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly.
— Victoria Institute, 8.—'Prehistoric Flint Factory at Speinnes,' Rev. J. M Mello; 'The Glacial Epoch,' Mr. D Mackintosh.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Alloys used for Coinage,' Lecture IV., Prof W. C. Roberts (Cantor Lecture).
Tues. Colonial Institute, 8.
— Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion 'On the Composition and Destructive Distillation of Coal.'
Wed. Astronomical, 8.
— Microscopical, 8.—'Binocular Vision with the Microscope,' Dr. W. B. Carpenter.

Science Gossip.

Prof. T. M'Kenny Hughes states that it is intended to place a bronze wreath on the tomb of Quintino Sella, the distinguished Italian mineralogist and geologist, and that he will be happy to receive subscriptions addressed to him, Woodwardian Museum, Cambridge. M. Daubrée, at the séance of the Académie des Sciences on March 17th, gave a special notice of the labours of Sella, who was a corresponding member of the Section of Mineralogy.

A translation of Rochet's work on 'The Natural Proportions of Both Sexes,' by Dr. Carter Blake, will be published at once by Messrs. Baillière, Tindall & Cox.

The total eclipse of the moon on the 10th inst. will only be visible in the South Pacific Ocean, the duration of totality being about an hour and a half, and the middle of the eclipse occurring at a time corresponding to thirteen minutes before noon at Greenwich. The partial eclipse of the sun on the 25th inst. will scarcely be visible except in the South Atlantic Ocean, being very small at the Cape of Good Hope, and the greatest obscuration (0·76 of the sun's diameter) only occurring at a point within 20° of the South Pole.

The Franklin Institute of the state of Pennsylvania have resolved to open in Philadelphia an International Exhibition of Electricity on the 2nd of September next.

M. Boutigny (d'Évreux) died on the 17th of March in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was the discoverer of the spheroidal condition of water, and of numerous phenomena connected with the action of high temperatures on matter. He died a corresponding member of the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, having been President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Paris.

M. A. Certes read before the Académie des Sciences on the 17th of March a memoir on

the cultivation of the sedimentary matter brought up from great depths by the dredgings of the Travailleur and Talisman during the expeditions of 1882-83. The purpose of the observations of M. Certes was to determine if the absence of plants and animals in the depths of the sea is due to the presence of *microbes* analogous to those which are daily producing the transformation of organic into inorganic matter on the surface of the earth.

FINE ARTS

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

Mr. Wallis has collected a noteworthy body of cabinet pictures by artists of the continental schools. The following are worthy of special mention, and they are taken in the order of the Catalogue. M. Bouguereau's head of a pretty and sentimental French *paysanne* (No. 4) bears, oddly enough, a Scotch motto which fits it badly. The smooth and elaborate rather than spontaneous mannerisms of painting ought not to prevent the visitor from seeing its genuine pathos and accomplished methods.—The clever handling of M. Klecynski's *Warranted free from Blemish* (5) shows that the painter occupies a place between MM. Chelmonski and Schreyer, and has acquired some of the mannerisms and some of the good qualities of both his models. The picture is a snow piece, of good tone and rich colouring.—Herr Heffner has contributed several brilliant and pure-toned landscapes, each of which includes much smooth and shining water. The dexterity and singular tact of the painter may make his pictures welcome long after their mannerisms have become patent and tedious. Meanwhile, the warm-toned water piece, No. 8, may rank among the most acceptable of this artist's fascinating productions. It is, nevertheless, dexterous rather than skilful, pleasing to amateurs rather than to artists.—Herr Holweg's *The Portfolio* (13), a curé examining prints, is delineated with extreme neatness and a peculiarly crisp touch, which may serve to place the author between, but a good deal below, MM. Meissonier and Plassan.—*Povretta* (14) and *On Mischief Bent* (20) are sketches of girls' heads, made as studies for expression and brush-handling, by M. de Blaas, whose smallest exercises have been pounced on by English dealers. They fairly enough represent the experiments of a brilliant and highly accomplished painter, but they will not enhance his reputation, and ought not to have left his studio. *The World and the Cloister* (54), by the same artist, is a picture of higher pretensions, that we saw some time ago in Paris. A lady of fashionable appearance has come to the convent where her sister is "in religion," and is received by the nun, to whom her costume, devout air, and chastened beauty impart a charm; but it is a charm of the sentimental kind, which may become mawkish. Such pathos as this is hackneyed and shallow. Of course the accomplishments of the painter redeem his work, "pot-boiler" though it be, and quite unworthy of his genius and amazing skill.

M. E. Van Marcke's well-tried skill in painting, his rare tact in disposing masses of colour and black and white, and ordering spaces of light and shade with felicity, are admirably exhibited in the thoroughly characteristic cattle piece, No. 17.—M. Meissonier's veritable touches, solid draughtsmanship, and Teniers like precision appear to advantage in the somewhat hard and clay-like *Halberdier* (19), which, so far as it goes, is a gem. We have seen it before. It is dated 1857.—Two or three creditable Corots are to be found on these walls, and for their author's sake they are worth studying, although they present nothing of great value or novelty. Among them is *The Hay Cart* (28), which comprises a single tree standing in a plain. The sky is far from the best of the kind. A better picture is *Autumn Twilight* (76), misty twilight on a steaming mere and a dark copse.—M. C. F. Daubigny's landscape (33) and M. Passini's *Without the Walls, Constantinople* (34), are both small works with great names. The latter is the less worthy of the painter.—M. Kühl is one of the cleverest of painters of *bric-à-brac*, witness his sparkling treatment of the most hackneyed of subjects in *The Artist and his Critics* (41), where a painter studies a pretty model in a lady's costume, while two old fellows look on. M. Kühl is the last, and not the most powerful, of the imitators of Fortuny.—Fromentin's *African Camp Followers* (45) comprises a group of plump negresses trudging heavily laden along a desert path, and shows much of the master's luminosity, sumptuous colour, and skilful coloration.—A good costume picture is M. Joanowitz's energetic design (67). The energy is genuine, but it is commonplace.—M. C. F. Daubigny's *Evening on the Oise* (73) is, with all its luminosity, intense in colour and clear as an enamel. It depicts a full moon in glowing twilight, while the lustre reveals a placid river and huge piles of dark foliage.

The *Marine Museum* (72) of M. Spring shows, with exceptional care, searching finish, and abundance of rich detail, the interior of a workshop, where an old man repairs models of quaint old vessels, probably votive offerings from a church near the sea; he is surrounded by sea-gear, benches, and rough tools.—*A Bit of Fontainebleau Forest* (77) is a good little example of the rich painting and fine colour and tones of N. Diaz, whose art is one of the happiest outcomes of the influence on the French schools—considerably modified as it is by the art of the old masters—of Constable. It is a master's vigorous sketch, instinct with all his powers.—Another master is tolerably represented on a small scale by *Man is born to Toil* (141), by Troyon, who gave a sad pathos to commonplace materials.—Among other noteworthy pictures here we notice *La Ruine d'une Famille* (102), by M. Echtler, an able follower of Herr Knaus, which we described while criticizing the last Salon; Diaz's *The Fortune-Teller* (134), a voluptuous and Correggioesque piece of tone and colour, marred by slightness of execution and exaggerations of various kinds; Herr Kaulbach's *Dressed for Conquest* (139); M. Skutezky's *Souvenir de Venise* (152) (a nasty subject), which attests the technical influence of M. de Blaas, and is a little vulgar in taste and technique.—*Wearisome and Wearied* (163), by M. C. Seiler, is the last of this group of noticeable paintings.—Of another kind is M. V. Chevilliard's *Peines de Cœur* (161), a miniature picture of a curé with a headache, ministered to by a medical comrade in the church. There is a great deal of humour, spirit of design, and much good solid painting of the searching kind in this specimen of satiric *genre*; and it is warmer than the painter's previous works.

In an upper room at this exhibition may be seen several very interesting pictures, of which the most remarkable, if not the most pleasing, is Herr Leibl's *In Church* (166), three women at their devotions. The technique of this work is identical with that of the less hidebound of the early Pre-Raphaelite pictures, such as the best of Mr. Millais's juvenile triumphs. We have here the solid workmanship, the unflinching disregard of mere beauty of the conventional type, and the care that cannot be daunted or betrayed by any amount and complexity of details; we have likewise the brilliant, pure, but somewhat cold illumination, and that searching treatment of the mechanical details which is not only indomitable in energy, but perfectly without doubts of its own faith. Lack of taste and discretion is shown in the ugly dress of the foremost seated woman, which is white and blue and black, an ugly plaid of the crudest kind, such as plaids always are. The still passion of the faces, the energy of the attitudes and the hands, the searching draughtsmanship of the draperies and accessories, ought to redeem from censure faults of far greater account than those we have enumerated. Still our readers must not fancy we compare such a crude example of ill-regulated power and undigested skill with 'The Huguenot,' or even the 'Mariana of the Moated Grange,' which were instances of a much more advanced technique.—*L'Attente* (170) and *The Sisters* (171), by Herr Kaulbach, are remarkable for the smoothness of their surfaces, and the spontaneity of their pathos and their designs.

NEW PRINTS.

From Mr. T. McLean we have a re-mark proof of M. Boilvin's brilliant and spirited etching after Fortuny's picture 'The Mazarin Library.' It represents the interior of a sumptuously decorated room, with maps and sculptures on the walls, a huge terrestrial globe on our right. Near a window in the foreground an elderly student lolls back in a chair. Behind, two other readers pursue their studies. The costumes are those of the Regency. Although the print lacks force and depth of contrasting tones to do justice to the splendid vigour and sumptuous colour of Fortuny, it gains wonderfully on the observer, and demands warm admiration for its breadth, softness, spirited conception, and beautiful drawing. The re-mark is a portrait of the etcher.

M. Lefèvre has sent us an artist's proof from the plate by Mr. W. H. Simmons and Mr. T. L. Atkinson after Mdlle. R. Bonheur's large picture 'The Lion at Home.' The print is an extraordinarily fine and masculine work, fully reproducing the vigour and true character of the original, and in energy, finish, modelling, surface, translation of colour into tone, and expression it is a masterpiece. If one portion is better than another, it is, technically speaking, the plush-like surface of the lioness's chest, the foreshortening of her limbs, and the general glossiness of her hide. Mr. Simmons's share in this print was, we believe, his last task; he and his very able successor deserved the warm praises the painter bestowed on this plate. The same publisher's re-mark proofs from plates etched by M. E. Salmon after pictures called 'A Dancing Class' and 'A Singing Class,' by Mr. A. Ludovici, reproduce with success the vivacity of the originals, especially the varied attitudes of the young ladies in the former design, who turn out their toes with exceptional spirit. But the reproduction of tones and colours is thin, and the whole looks dry and flat. Either M. Salmon lacks a little experience in etching, so that he cannot do justice to his powers in drawing *per se*, or he has not done so much to these plates as he might have done. We think he is at present distrustful of the effect of his own skill. The pictures were exhibited in Suffolk Street.

Messrs. Colnaghi & Co. have favoured us with two artist's proofs, one being on Japan paper, the other on toned paper, of an etched plate by Mr. L. Lowenstam, after Rembrandt's half-length figure in the Dulwich Gallery of 'A Peasant Girl,' leaning with her elbows on the sill of a cottage window, and looking forth with a lively and ingenuous expression. The Japan proof renders the tones better than its fellow. The plate is by far the best Mr. Lowenstam has produced, and gives the figure with exceptional solidity and much searching draughtsmanship. The general tone is rather too dark, but the

work is clear, solid, and luminous. The face has been executed with honourable care and tact, the reward of studies rightfully pursued.

We have a jewel of fine and luminous draughtsmanship from the same publishers in a proof of an etching by Mr. W. Sherborn after a miniature which bears the name of Milton. Its features are not quite the same as those of the doubtful portrait which Caroline Watson engraved. The original of the work before us is by Cooper, and one of the finest things in the Duke of Buccleuch's collection. We recommend it to lovers of Milton and beautiful portraits. Mr. Rodwell, of Bond Street, picked up the Cooper about thirty years ago, and sold it to Mr. F. Graves for about one hundred guineas. The world is indebted to Cooper, the Duke of Buccleuch, the engraver, and the publishers of this beautiful work.

The etching by M. Damman of G. Mason's charming English idyl called 'The Gleaner'—a girl trudging home "between the sun and moon," along a rough, sloping field path, and laden with a sheaf—is in general first rate, very luminous, and full of colour, although the foreground is a little flat for want, as it seems to us, of firm and defined touches in the front. It possesses the sentiment of Mason, and that is the element most desirable in reproductions of his works. The glow of the full moon "entangled" between the boughs of distant trees is justly reproduced. Messrs. Colnaghi & Co. publish this print.

The success of Messrs. Goupil & Co.'s efforts to reproduce in engraving certain qualities of colour has been followed by commensurate good fortune in the application of photogravure to the transcribing of pictures in oil. A proof of a plate thus produced now hanging before us resembles a very powerful, broad, and richly toned mezzotint of the best period of the art when it flourished in Reynolds's time. The subject is Sir Joshua's portrait of Catherine, Lady Cornewall, in a white dress, which was No. 218 at the Academy last year, the property of the Rev. Sir G. H. Cornewall. It is not the picture of Lady Cornewall in a pink dress which was No. 210 at the Academy last year, and No. 103 at the Grosvenor Gallery this year, the property of Miss A. Duff-Gordon. The reproduction is so faithful that it shows many touches of Sir Joshua's brush, all the fine toning of the picture, its admirable chiaroscuro, and the veritable handling of the artist. The finest mezzotint could hardly surpass it in keeping, harmony, and softness; few mezzotints approach its peculiar clearness and transparency. Far less excellent is the reproduction by the same process of a landscape by Mr. C. Lawson called 'Marsh Lands,' a poor imitation of a Corot, of which the dirty colour and coarse handling, without clearness, are revealed by the too faithful photogravure. Undoubtedly this application of the process is of momentous importance, and its success an "epoch-making" event.

SALES.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold on the 28th ult. the following drawings: W. C. Smith, The Bay of Uri, from near Tell's Chapel, Lake Lucerne, 102*l.* T. M. Richardson, Loch Morlich, Cairngorm, 147*l.*

The same auctioneers sold on the 29th ult. the following drawings, the property of Mr. W. E. Sibeth: G. Bach, "Ave Maria," 115*l.* W. W. Deane, The Horse Fair at Seville, 105*l.* P. De Wint, A Roadside Inn, 178*l.* E. Duncan, On the Thames by Moonlight, 126*l.* A. C. Gow, Reconnoitring, 110*l.*; Old Comrades, 141*l.* C. Haag, A Tyrolese Huntsman and Mountain Girl, 420*l.*; Kaheen Amram, the High Priest of the Samaritan Community at Nablous, reading the Pentateuch, 504*l.*; Allahu Akbar, Arab at Prayer, 598*l.*; Mash Allah, Head of an Arab, 110*l.*; A Wandering Arab Family, 336*l.*; The Coblentz Maid, 141*l.* W. Hunt, Purple and White Grapes and a Sprig of Holly, 372*l.*; Three Quinces and Hips, 283*l.*; A Basket of Plums and a Blue and White Jar with a Rose and Lobelia, 278*l.*; Lilacs and Birds'-Nest, 315*l.*; Magnum Bonum Plums, 120*l.* J. Israëls, Orphan Home, 147*l.* E. Lundgren, The Arab Girl, 136*l.* J. Mogford, "De Periculo Maris," Mont St. Michel, Normandy, 157*l.* C. Stanfield, Lago Maggiore, 126*l.* R. T. Waite, The Midday Rest, Hop-pickers, 115*l.*

The same auctioneers sold on the 2nd inst. the following etchings and engravings: J. M. W. Turner's Liber Studiorum, a complete set of the seventy-one published plates, 451*l.*; another set, 315*l.*; England and Wales, in 2 vols., 88*l.*; Little Devil's Bridge, 94*l.*; Isis, 110*l.*; Lake of Thun, 25*l.*; Peat Bog, 33*l.*; Solway Moss, 94*l.*; Æsacus and Hesperie, 50*l.*; Apuleius and Apuleia, 40*l.*; Glaucus and Scylla, 43*l.* Turner's Liber Studiorum, River Scenery, by Turner and Girtin, and Gems of Art, twenty-four mezzotints, in 1 vol., 90*l.*

The following pictures were sold in Paris last month:—Terburg, Le Concert, 9 100 fr. G. Doré, Les Saltimbanques, 3,200 fr. C. Jacque, Troupeau de Moutons, 3,600 fr. Ribot, La Provende des Poules, 4,200 fr.

Fine-Art Gossip.

Mr. Oakes has in hand, and will probably send to the Academy, several noteworthy pictures. 1. 'The River Seiont' shows the confluence of two streams in a rocky pool, belted by beeches, ashes, and oaks. Many of them are reflected by the dark or bright spaces of the water, which borrows lustre from the sky or becomes gloomy under the dark grey masses of low, rain-portending clouds. The last open in the middle of the distance, as if to set free the pale gleams of an autumnal sun. 2. 'Roman Bridge over the Ogwin' gives the river fully charged after rain, so that it pours in torrents over dark rocks, and swerving to our left spends its force against the base of an ancient embankment supporting a road. In the vista of the stream, beyond the fall and high above the water, two bridges span the Ogwin; the smaller bridge is Roman, and has been supplanted in use by its higher modern neighbour. Among low-lying vapour glimpses are obtainable of the rough, gloomy, and barren moorland, sloping from half-revealed dark peaks to the river. The charm of the picture is in the firm painting of the river, its furious motion, its yeasty, glossy black, green, pale purple, and white masses. 3. 'The Machno' contrasts with the last-named picture in the purity and brilliancy of its illumination. Lines of white cloud flushed by the sun are seen above the rocky peaks of the beautiful valley; groups of elegant ashes have gathered near the water side, and furnish the Machno with what may be called its splendid attire of golden, silvery, green, and russet reflections. The sky is green half way between the horizon and the zenith, and this tint merges above into blue, below into gold; midway hang cirri of pure white, whose shadows are projected far upwards into the air. 4. 'The Beach' comprises bright yellow sand on the margin of the sea, black fishing boats drawn up out of the reach of the waves, the tawny sails and a long net blown about by the wind, which urges the white-crested waves landwards in haste. This is a good study of light and pure in colouring.

Mr. A. B. Wyon, Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals, is preparing an 'Illustrated Catalogue of the Great Seals of England,' which will be dedicated, by permission, to Her Majesty. The work will contain notices of most of the extant specimens of the seals, and each type will be illustrated full size by an autotype photographic process.

Mr. Holl has painted a portrait of Mr. Millais, which will probably be at the Academy next month. In his turn Mr. Millais is to paint a portrait of Mr. Holl, and the artists will exchange their works.

The French papers say that the following works will be contributed to the next Salon: M. A. Appian, 'Mon Bateau sur l'Étang' and 'Environs de Gènes'; M. B. Constant, 'La Sultane'; M. Bouguereau, 'L'Enfance de Bacchus'; M. Dagnan-Bouveret, 'Hamlet au Cimetière' and 'Le Peintre Courtois'; M. Falguière, 'Hylas'; M. Feyen-Perrin, 'Le Bain' and 'Armorica'; M. Gervex, 'Eve' and 'Portrait de M. A. Stevens'; M. Firmin Girard, 'Le Dimanche au Bas-Meudon'; M. Jules Lefèbvre, 'L'Aurore'; M. Ségé, 'Au Pays Chartrain'; M. Dalou, 'Le Triomphe de Silène'; M. Gérôme, 'Lion au Repos' and 'Marché d'Esclaves'; M. Harpignies, 'L'Étang de Grande-Rue (Yonne)' and 'Vallée du Loing'; M. Saintin, 'Portrait du Comte de N——' and 'Portrait d'Enfant'; M. Roll, 'Un Vieil Ouvrier' and 'Une Crieuse de Vert'; M. A. Moreau, 'Le Bac' and 'Le Soir'; M. F. Humbert, 'Portrait d'Enfant'; M. R. Mols, 'Une Vue de Dordrecht'; M. Bastien-Lepage, 'Portrait de Madame Drouet'; M. Baudry, 'L'Amour et Psyché'; M. E. Benner, 'Femme Nue'; M. G. Boulanger, 'La Captive'; M. L. Commerre, 'Madeleine en Prières, Pierrot Chanteur'; K. Daubigny, 'Normandie'; M. Desbrousses, 'Le Mont Blanc'; M. Henner, 'Le Christ Mort'; M. J. P. Laurens, 'Le Pape Clément V. à Avignon'; M. Lhermitte, 'Les Vendages'; M. Protais, 'En Reconnaissance'; M. Yon, 'La Dune'; M. E. Detaille, 'Le Soir de Rezonville, 16 Août, 1870'; M. de Neuville, 'M. de Carayon-Latour à la Tête de ses Mobiles (Campagne de l'Est, 1870)'; M. Jean Bereau, 'Vive la Commune!'; M. Chelmonski, 'Le Carnaval en Pologne'; M. P. Carrier-Belleuse, 'Le Dernier Rendezvous'; M. Rapin, 'Novembre'; M. Cormon, 'L'Age de Pierre'; and M. L. Flameng, 'Près de l'Atre.' If all these pictures fairly represent the skill of the painters, the Salon will be exceptionally important.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Crystal Palace.—Saturday Concert.
St. James's Hall.—Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. Monday Popular Concerts.
Albert Hall Choral Society.—Beethoven's Mass in D.

Beethoven's Choral Symphony is no longer regarded, as it formerly was, as an almost unapproachable work. Thanks to the excellence of the present generation of orchestral players, and to the proficiency attained by our choirs, the opportunities of hearing this masterpiece of the greatest of all composers are neither few nor far between. It is given nearly every season at the Crystal Palace, whilst it is a stock piece at the Richter Concerts, and at provincial musical gatherings of importance it frequently occupies a post of honour. It was the *pièce de résistance* at last Saturday's concert at the Crystal Palace; and it may fairly be said that, taken as a whole, a finer rendering of the work has seldom, if ever, been heard in London. Not only was Mr. Manns's orchestra in its best form, giving the instrumental portions of the music with rare finish and refinement, but the Crystal Palace Choir, which is a most uncertain factor at these concerts, sang on this occasion with a correctness and a spirit which left little or nothing to desire. It has sometimes been our duty to criticize the choir with some severity; it is, therefore, with the more pleasure that we award them unstinted praise for this performance. The quartet of soloists—Miss Annie Marriott, Miss Marian Mackenzie, Mr. Harper

Kearton, and Mr. Frederic King—were excellent; but we must express our surprise at the bad taste they showed in interrupting the performance by coming to take their seats on the orchestra after the slow movement instead of before the commencement of the symphony. The *finale* should follow the *adagio* immediately; and it is astonishing that Mr. Manns should have allowed the soloists to be guilty of such vandalism (we can call it by no milder name) as that of which we are speaking. The remainder of Saturday's concert requires no detailed notice.

At the present moment the attention of the musical world is concentrated on Louis Spohr, the centenary of whose birth occurs this day. It is by no means uninstructive to compare the unqualified admiration expressed, and no doubt sincerely felt, for this composer half a century ago with the views held at the present day with respect to his place in the ranks of the great masters, and the infrequent appearance of his name in concert programmes. We may, perhaps, have more to say on this subject next week; at present we are chiefly concerned with the production of Spohr's Vocal Mass by the Henry Leslie Choir last Thursday week. It is well known that the composer had unbounded confidence in his own powers, and conceived himself capable of writing in any style, and in the manner of any epoch. Thus, in 1821, after hearing some Italian *alla cappella* music at Heidelberg, he composed the unaccompanied Vocal Mass in c, but quickly discovered that he had over-estimated the powers of ordinary executants. The Leipzig Choral Society gave up the work in despair, and only one performance was given by Spohr's own choir at Cassel, on St. Cecilia's Day, 1827. The composer admitted its "enormous difficulty," and it was laid aside, even the plates being melted down, as unlikely to be again required. The danger of the mass being wholly lost, however, has been permanently removed by its publication by Messrs. Novello, Ewer & Co. A glance at the score is sufficient to reveal the fact that its alleged difficulty did not lie in the complexity of the part-writing, but in Spohr's fondness for chromatic harmonies, which were not at that time used with the freedom to which we have grown accustomed in modern vocal music. To our well-trained choral societies the mass is comparatively child's play, and we do not suppose the Leslie Choir found its preparation a task of unusual magnitude. The arrangement of the voices is excellently contrived for obtaining as much variety as possible without the aid of accompaniments. There are two choirs of five parts each, but of unequal strength, the larger to be thrice as powerful as the smaller, and in addition to these five solo voices are required. Thus effects of contrast are gained by merely repeating the same figure by each division of the singers in turn. The choirs are also used antiphonally, but in the contrapuntal movements there are never more than five real parts. Those who are familiar with Spohr's other sacred works will find the usual characteristics of his music in the Vocal Mass. He stamps his individuality on every page of a score, and as there is but little variety in his method, the undeniable sweetness and charm of his style produce a satiating effect on the listener. Still, the present work is not lengthy enough to induce weariness, and it is full of beauty and masterly contrivance as well as devotional feeling. Of the melodious portions, the most remarkable is the "Benedictus," while the best of the fugues is the "In gloria Dei Patris," an extremely bold and telling movement, appealing as much to general hearers as to musicians. For the small choir a number of the students of the Royal Academy of Music were engaged, and their share in the work was very well, perhaps too well, done, as they nearly rivalled the Leslie Choir in volume of tone. The latter, however, had been well rehearsed, and the general performance was of great merit. With a view, we presume, to prevent the voices sinking in pitch, the bass part was frequently played on the piano; but the effect of this was unsatisfactory. Mr. Randegger deserves the thanks of musicians for the revival of this interesting work, and for the way in which it was interpreted. There was one absolute novelty in the programme, a well-written and pleasing part song by Mr. Francesco Berger, 'Poor and Rich,' with quaint words by Decker, 1628. Of the solo performances the best were the pianoforte solos of Miss Maggie Okey, including a pretty minuet by M. de Pachmann. Madame Waldmann Leideritz, in the *scena* from 'Fidelio,' showed more of earnest endeavour than of skilful execution. Others who took part in the concert were Miss Winifred Payne, Miss Janet Russell, Mrs. Irene Ware, Mr. Henry Guy, and Mr. Herbert Thorndike.

The programme of last Monday's Popular Concert was of more than ordinary attractiveness, not only to musicians, but to the general public. It commenced with Beethoven's Quartet in c sharp minor, Op. 132, which is rarely, if ever, heard save when Herr Joachim occupies the position of leader. It is one of the most abstruse examples of the master's latest manner, and appeals with force only to those hearers who have made the development of Beethoven's genius a special study. Not so the Pianoforte Sonata in c, Op. 53, which seldom fails to draw an admiring crowd of listeners, and with Madame Schumann as the executant must be numbered among the most attractive items in the repertory of these concerts. It is quite possible to imagine a more fiery and masculine rendering of this colossal work than that given on Monday evening, but certainly not one more remarkable for breadth and intellectuality of style, or for exquisite polish in the matters of phrasing, accent, and general mechanical excellence. The interpretation of the sonata afforded pianoforte students a lesson of inestimable value, while to musicians it was an artistic treat of a kind not often experienced. The good nature which prompted the great pianist to give Schumann's 'Traumeswirren' as an encore may be acknowledged, though the judgment of the act may be called in question. Dvorák's Trio in F minor, Op. 65, which concluded the concert, is one of the Bohemian composer's latest works, and is far beyond the earlier Trio in G minor in length and elaboration, if not in actual beauty. The second and third movements attract at once by their well-defined and characteristic themes, but the first and last are less easy to follow at a first hearing, though equally full of the composer's individuality. While reserving a definite opinion as to the place the trio should occupy in the list of Dvorák's works, it can be said, without hesitation, that it is worthy of his genius. In the performance Mr. Oscar Beringer took the pianoforte part, and the masterly way in which he interpreted it must have satisfied all hearers. The other executants were, of course, Herr Joachim and Signor Piatti. Miss Santley sang two of Mr. Cowen's new songs and Gounod's "O that we two were Maying" in her usual charming style.

The first performance in the Albert Hall of Beethoven's colossal Missa Solennis in D took place on Wednesday evening under Mr. Barnby's direction. Some years ago this would have been an event of more than ordinary significance, but latterly the Mass has been heard frequently in London and the provinces. The performances under the old *régime* of the Sacred Harmonic Society in 1854 and 1870 scarcely deserve record, as the work was given in a barbarously mutilated form. It was performed worthily under Mr. Barnby at St. James's Hall in 1870 and 1871, by Herr Richter in 1881 (twice) and 1882, and also in the last-named year by Mr. Charles Halle. It has further been included in the programmes of the festivals at Gloucester, 1880, Bristol, 1882, and Leeds, 1883. Its preparation at the Albert Hall occupied a large amount of time, for it was announced in the prospectus of last season and duly rehearsed, though Mr. Barnby saw fit to withdraw it for further study. Musicians will approve his caution in the matter, especially as the result eventually was a performance of noteworthy excellence. The cruelly trying choral portions were interpreted with a force and precision on Wednesday in the highest degree praiseworthy, and the general rendering of the music was remarkable for intelligence as well as accuracy and the requisite amount of physical power. The orchestra was also in the main all that could be desired, and the only serious defect in the performance was the immoderate use of the organ. The not very grateful music for solo voices was admirably rendered by Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. F. King. Sir Arthur Sullivan's overture 'In Memoriam' was played at the commencement of the concert, and the Dead March from 'Saul' between the parts.

Musical Gossip.

Mr. Carl Rosa commences a four weeks' season of English opera at Drury Lane on Easter Monday, when the 'Bohemian Girl' will be given. Among the principal events of the season will be performances of Mackenzie's 'Colomba,' in which the parts of Colomba and Orso will be sustained by Madame Marie Roze and Mr. Barton McGuckin, and of Goring Thomas's 'Esmeralda,' with important changes and additions not yet heard in London. These consist of a new duet between Chevreux and Fleur-de-Lys, new ballet music in the second act, and a new *finale* at the end of the opera. The only absolute novelty of the season will be Mr. Villiers Stanford's 'The Canterbury Pilgrims,' which will probably be given during the second week. The orchestra, led by Mr. Carrodus, will consist of sixty performers. Messrs. Randegger and Goossens will share the duties of conductor, and Mr. Augustus Harris will act

as stage manager, with the assistance of Mr. Brooklyn. Mr. Joseph Maas is specially engaged for a series of ten performances during the season. All lovers of music will wish Mr. Rosa the utmost success.

The 146th anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians was held in St. James's Hall last Tuesday evening, under the presidency of the Solicitor-General, Sir Farrer Herschel, M.P. During the evening donations to the charity were announced to the amount of 1,055*l*.

In consequence of the lamented death of the Duke of Albany, the concert announced for last Saturday by the London Musical Society, of which his Royal Highness was the President, was postponed.

Mr. A. J. Caldicott's oratorio 'The Widow of Nain' is to be performed for the first time in London next Tuesday evening at Kensington Town Hall, by the Kensington Orchestral and Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. William Buels.

Prof. Ludwig Stark, of the Stuttgart Conservatoire, died in that city on the 22nd ult., at the age of fifty-three. He is best known in this country as joint editor with Herr Lebert of the excellent Cotta edition of pianoforte classics.

The People's Concert Society has issued its fifth Report, from which we gather that its work is extending in a satisfactory manner. Fifty-seven concerts have been given in suitable districts, the programmes in all instances consisting exclusively of music by the best masters interpreted by competent artists. The prices of admission are nominal; and not only have the audiences been large, but the attention and applause bestowed on the performances prove conclusively that the artisan class is able to appreciate good music when it has the opportunity for so doing. We wish the society increased success in the admirable work it has undertaken.

We have received the first number of the *Magazine of Music*, a new journal issued by the Musical Reform Printing and Publishing Company. Its principal feature is an attempt to introduce a new notation. Instead of the customary stave of five lines, one of eight is employed, the lines being placed at irregular distances, corresponding to those of the black keys on the piano. Thus every note on a space represents a note to be played on a white key, while those on the lines are those which are to be played on black keys. The notation may possibly save some little trouble to pianists who care to master it; but it labours under the radical disadvantage of giving no clue to key-relationship—there are not even key signatures; and for singers or students of harmony it would, we think, be worse than useless.

From a Munich correspondent we learn that Herr Benno Walter, violinist to the King of Bavaria, gave an excellent concert on the 24th ult., in which Fräulein Eugenie Menter, a talented sister of Frau Sophie Menter, Mr. Adolphus Lockwood, and Herr Gura took part.

Mozart's 'Così fan Tutte' has been revived with success at Munich, after an interval of about nine years. The new covered orchestra is to be used in the opera after Easter, and at the end of the month some strictly private performances of 'Parsifal' are to be given for the King of Bavaria.

A memorial concert for Richard Wagner was given on the 18th ult. in the Costanzi Theatre at Rome, at which a selection of the master's music was given. The *finale* to the first act of 'Parsifal' made so deep an impression that, in compliance with a general wish, it was repeated on the following day.

It is proposed to try next season at the Gesellschaftsconcerte at Vienna the experiment now in progress at our own Philharmonic Society of a different conductor for each concert. Messrs. Brahms, Gounod, Hiller, Reinecke, Schuch, and Pasdeloup are to be invited to conduct one concert each.

A new opera, 'Kunihild und der Brautritt auf Kynast,' by Herr Cyrill Kistler, has been produced, it is said with great success, at Sondershausen. The opera is described as being written strictly on the Wagnerian principles.

The death is announced from Brussels of Renaud de Vilbac, a popular composer and arranger for the piano. M. de Vilbac was fifty-six years of age.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

Prince's.—'The Private Secretary,' a Farcical Comedy in Four Acts. Adapted from Von Moser's 'Der Bibliothekar.' By C. H. Hawtrey.

The laws of farcical comedy, as distinguished from old-fashioned farce, seem to be understood nowhere except in France. It is easy to illustrate the points on which modern English authors go astray in trying to rival men like MM. Meilhac, Halévy, Hennequin, Millaud, Michel, Delacour, and other masters of this *genre* of composition. In French workmanship the absurdity is ordinarily in the surroundings; the characters are true, even in their extravagance, and the mirth inspired is due to incongruity rather than to startling and incredible surprises. To take for a moment the work which, justly or not, has the credit of having started the entire series of farcical comedies, 'Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie,' known to English playgoers in Mr. Gilbert's version 'The Wedding March'—nothing can be more preposterous or unreasonable than the quest after a missing bridegroom, which leads an entire bridal party to enter, with accompaniment of song or dance, all possible and impossible places, and indulge in vagaries as mad as Puck himself could have devised. Every incident in that famous piece, the latest recollections of which are now drawn from the English version rather than the original, is outside the limits of the conceivable; yet the whole is integral, and the sense of impossibility, once in the opening scene faced and conquered, gives no further trouble. The action has the species of *vraisemblance* to be found in a good fairy story. Being ignorant of 'Der Bibliothekar' of Herr von Moser, it is impossible to say whether the kind of difficulty that faces one and proves insurmountable in 'The Private Secretary' is attributable to the German or the English adapter. Whencesoever drawn the difference affords an excellent illustration. Here we have at the outset a comedy, not a farce. Two youths who have outrun the constable go down to stay at the house of a foxhunting uncle of the one. To justify his intrusion the second adopts the name and disguise of a clerical secretary who is expected. The characters encountered in the new scenes remain those of comedy. There are two young ladies not more anxious to be wooed than average girls in stage country houses; the host, except in one respect—his rudeness to the new secretary, whom he treats as a menial (mistake number one)—an ordinary specimen of his class; his sister, who is a little crazy concerning spiritualism; and a visitor, an Anglo-Indian of approved type. To make this imbroglio farcical, outrages upon possibility in a house of this kind have to be forced into the plot. A tailor thus, with a desire for an entry into society, follows the two youths for the purpose of serving a writ, and as the price of delay insists upon being introduced by them as a guest into the house. This notion, clumsy enough in conception, is even more clumsily carried out. The man thus anxious to show his polish is thrown from his horse, sits down to breakfast in unbrushed clothes, gets thoroughly drunk over his first meal in the house, comes out with all the irreverent and out-of-date low comedy gear about him, and proceeds with his tape to take the measure of his fellow guests. Now this is neither extravagant, nor mirthful, nor preposterous, nor anything in favour of which as it stands a redeeming word can be said. It is vulgar and idiotic. On this character the discontent of the audience centred itself, and with it the fortunes of the play were shattered. Other business no less ill judged followed, the scene in which a man was hidden in a chest in a drawing-room provoking, properly, fresh outbreaks. Shut, if you choose, as in 'Confusion,' a baby or a dog in a chest, but do not thrust therein a grown-up clergyman, however imbecile. A study of these points will do something to show the management at the Prince's where the new work is at fault, and will serve to indicate how its amusing materials may be remodelled. That the actors had "brisked up the business" too much was obvious enough. A man of experience like Mr. Albery, or Mr. Burnand, or Mr. Gilbert would have made of the whole a success. As it is, some admirable acting went for very little. A performance more comic than the meek curate of Mr. Beerbohm Tree has rarely been seen. It was ineffably earnest, sincere, natural, and humorous. Other parts were excellently sustained by Mr. Carton (excellent in brightness as the mock secretary), Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. Beaumont, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Mrs. Stephens, the actress last named irresistible, as she always is. Miss Tilbury's talents were wasted on a very conventional young lady. Both Miss Tilbury and Miss Lucy Buckstone spread a pleasantly vivacious air over some scenes of no great importance. A piece of this class has seldom been better played. The reception was boisterous.

Dramatic Gossip.

In a morning performance one day last week at the Adelphi Miss Lydia Cowell played with much girlish grace and unconsciousness as Fanchon in 'Little Cricket,' an adaptation, by Mr. James Mortimer, of 'La Petite Fadette.' Mr. W. H. Stephens, Mr. W. Herbert, Mr. Irish, and Miss Laura Linden also took part in the representation.

At the Gaiety the same afternoon Miss Adelaide Moon made a *début* of no great promise as Julia in 'The Hunchback' of Sheridan Knowles.

A performance of 'The School for Scandal' at the Gaiety on Wednesday last, for the benefit of Mr. Samuel Hayes, showed many well-known actors in parts fairly suited to them. Mr. Farren was the Sir Peter; Mr. Stirling, Sir Oliver; Mr. E. J. Henley, Sir Benjamin; Mr. Somerset, Joseph; Mr. Kyrle Bellew, Charles; Mr. Elton, Moses; Miss Sophie Eyre, Lady Teazle; Mrs. Arthur Stirling, Mrs. Candour; and Miss Evelyn Faunce, Maria.

In Miss Litton, who died at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning at her house, 6, Alfred Place

West, Thurloe Square, the stage loses an actress of genuine capacity. Her stage career, commencing at the Princess's, March 23rd, 1868, in Boucicault's 'Trial of Effie Deans,' extended over about fourteen years. During her management of the Court and the Imperial Theatres she "created" a fair number of original characters, chiefly in pieces by Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Herman C. Merivale. She is best remembered, however, by her revivals of old comedy, her performances of the heroines of Goldsmith, Garrick, and even of Shakspeare having distinct merit. The great difficulty against which she had to contend was a voice harsh in some of its notes and wanting in tenderness, and a laugh which was hard. With no preliminary training, and by simple indomitable energy, she won herself a forward, if not a foremost position. She has left behind her no conspicuous rival in the class of parts she used to play. She had been long ill, and her death was a relief from pains to which no other end was possible.

'Helen; or, the Fall of Paris,' is the title assigned by Mr. Reece to the new rendering of the 'Belle Hélène' of MM. Meilhac and Halévy to be produced at the Gaiety.

To Correspondents.—F. P. P.—F. W. D.—W. H. W.—R. A.—R. C. A. H.—A. T. W.—received.

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